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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Diplomacy Has Its Daughters

Japan Says It Won't Make War

Spain's Women Are Awakened

King Carol Saves the Farmer

Señor Calles at Mexican Helm

Ecuador Gets a New Executive

DIPLOMACY, wishing to succeed, takes its daughter along. Premier Laval sails from Havré for New York, bringing seven technical experts. But more important, perhaps, he brings untechnical Mlle. Josette Laval. She loves sports and the outdoors, is a law student, bosses her father's farm. Her excellent English will aid her parent, who understands but does not speak the tongue. British Prime Minister MacDonald brought his daughter Ishbel when he came to Washington. Premier Lloyd George brought his alert daughter Megan. When President Masaryk—before he was President—came to plead successfully with President Wilson on behalf of Czechoslovakia he was accompanied everywhere by gracious Mlle. Olga. Premiers must remain precise, but daughters are human. They promote understanding—even the international variety. Washington is aflutter over M. Laval's visit. What, it asks, is the young lady like?

¶ Japan will not make war. So says Finance Minister Inouye. He insists Japan will not declare war nor accept any warlike declaration by China. He made his statement while waiting for the United States to accept or decline the League Council's invitation to sit at the table on Manchuria. Japan argues that while adamant on certain points it is not unreasonable. But the amour propre must be preserved in the proceedings. Amour propre is very precious in the Oriental thought. The Oriental will go far in order to save his face.

¶ Spain, the republic, feels itself well on its way. The constitution-framing Cortes works out the always difficult separation of church and state with passions held in check. But the women of Spain, who have had the ballot thrust upon them, suddenly lose their languidness. They want to know—and to act. No prouder or more stately woman anywhere than the lady of Seville. She is the patrician she appears to be. But her erect carriage, it is said, has come through generations of women who carried baskets on their heads.

¶ King Carol appeases the peasants of Roumania. Finance Minister Argetoianu announces that the Government takes over all agricultural debts, reduces them 30 per cent and gives the creditors 20-year bonds. Eventually the peasants must pay, but not now. The crying creditor is bounced off the farm doorstep and the King, who originated the idea, becomes the popular idol a king is supposed to be.

¶ General Calles takes hold as War Minister in Mexico and shifts post commanders about. President Ortiz Rubio is said to have called in the "Iron Man" because of incipient revolution. General Calles will know how to handle revolutionists. He is one. Revolutionists take their color from the success or failure of their cause. They pass out of the picture, blindfolded, as traitors to their country, or they pass up to Cabinet portfolios as the patriots of an adoring people.

¶ Ecuador changes Presidents. Señor Alfredo Bacquerizo Moreno succeeds Señor Luis Larrea Alba. President Larrea Alba attempts to save himself by proclaiming a dictatorship, but after fighting and casualties his Government falls. General Carlos Guerrero endeavors to stay the overthrow but general depression proves too strong.

¶ Chile prepares to operate all its armed units under one ministry instead of three. The army, the navy and the air force will be looked after individually by undersecretaries. But why maintain three portfolios for doing something Chile understands is fading out of the fashion?

¶ Guatemala and Honduras will submit their boundary dispute to Chief Justice Hughes and two other arbitrators in Washington. After 100 years the vigorous quarrel is on its way to settlement. This is almost the last of the boundary disputes. Latin-America cleans up its past in order to give undivided thought to its dawning big day.

¶ Secretary of Agriculture Hyde explodes one more treasured tradition. The stock market is not the barometer of American business. It is merely a thermometer, he says, for registering cold feet in high places. The Secretary, it would seem, speaks from theory rather than experience. No man mauled in the market could indulge in such perfect persiflage.

Heads Spanish Cabinet As Zamora's Successor

Wide World
MANUEL AZANA

Spain's Action Brings Women Into Politics

Rejection of State Church Elicits Sharp Division of Public Opinion

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 16—Decision of the Cortes to separate church and state and expel the Jesuits, which brought about the fall of the Zamora cabinet and the establishment of a new one under Señor Manuel Azana, has had a remarkable effect in arousing the women of Spain to take an interest in politics.

While the Cortes itself yesterday passed quietly to the consideration of the next article in the draft constitution, women, who have never before discussed politics, are eagerly taking sides for and against the action of the Cortes.

One of the leaders of the feminist movement, Señora Isabel de Palencia, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that it was granting votes to women which precipitated action against the religious orders. The danger of the womens' vote being swayed by clerical influence at election time decided the Government in favor of a clean sweep before the occasion could arise, Señora de Palencia declared.

This does not mean that any of the orders are to be dissolved immediately. The matter may be left open until the new Constitution is promulgated. But it does mean the Jesuits must resign themselves to an early breaking up of their order or leaving the country if the association wishes to preserve its corporate existence. It is stated that some Jesuit colleges already have had invitations to establish themselves in Belgium.

It is felt by many that a reduction of 50 per cent in the official emoluments of the higher clergy, decreed yesterday by Parliament to come into force at the end of the year, will be a great hardship unless earnest Roman Catholics are as numerous as they assert and are prepared to provide the necessary individual support. The lower clergy will not be affected until two years expire, during which the state budget shoulders the maintenance bill.

Meanwhile the Deputies are delighted with the way the Republic has issued from its first Cabinet crisis. Coming just six months after "the most gentle, manly revolution in history," the smooth solution of such a serious crisis by simple democratic procedure is considered a sign that the Republic is well on its way to consolidation.

LAVAL ON WAY TO VISIT HOOVER AT WASHINGTON

French Premier Accompanied by Daughter and Big Staff

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 16—M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, started early today for Washington to engage with President Hoover in a series of conversations which may have almost unlimited possibilities for good. Both the French and United States Governments have agreed that no limit shall be imposed on the topics discussed and this leaves the way open for an invaluable exchange of ideas between the two countries now best fitted to lift the world out of its slump.

Although M. Laval and Mr. Hoover cannot alone conclude any agreement binding on the two governments, they both have a rare opportunity to point out a constructive course to their respective peoples.

Perhaps the happiest member of the Premier's party today, as he took his departure from France, was his daughter Mlle. Josette Laval, who by accompanying her father sees her great ambition realized. Ever since the French Premier accepted Mr. Hoover's invitation, his daughter has been eager to go with him to America and even declared she would go if she had to buy her own ticket. Her father has never had any objection to her going but his sense of propriety has led him to refuse her any official place in the French party, and carefully to refrain from allowing her to be made the focus of publicity. When she appeared beside him today in simple traveling costume his smile and hers showed that each was very proud to be in the company of the other.

Mlle. Laval is a charming type of modern French girl with a wide range of interests. She is a keen law student and very fond of sports. When her father finds time to visit his Normandy farm and trudge over his beloved property she is frequently his only companion. Her knowledge of English will be of great assistance to her and probably to her father, also, in America. Although M. Laval studied English

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Grape 'Brick' Firm Found Guilty Of Violating Dry Law

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Ukiah Grape Products Company, Inc., of New York, was convicted here today of conspiring to violate the national prohibition laws through the distribution of its unfermented grape concentrate, designed, the Government charges, for use in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

Federal Judge Otis convicted the corporation on seven counts in a test case to determine the legality of the sale of grape concentrate which may be turned into wine.

The corporation was fined $100 on each count. Albert E. Brunett, formerly Kansas City manager of the company and a codefendant, was fined $40 each on five counts charging sale. The corporation was fined $100 on each of two counts charging possession of its grape concentrate product. Brunett was acquitted on two similar counts.

Judge Otis heard the case without a jury. The case was submitted on points of law, both sides having agreed to the general facts. Attorneys for the corporation announced they would appeal.

Through the testimony of E. J. Gorman, president of the company, the Government placed in the records of the case the statement that the Ukiah product would contain from 10 to 15 per cent alcohol in a period of about three weeks.

Cities Organize Relief Forces For Vigorous Fund Campaigns

Many Communities Report 'Excellent' or 'Good' Prospects of Meeting Local Needs—Taxes and Voluntary Pledges Combined

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—A majority of 314 of the larger cities of the United States have reported prospects of raising their own funds to meet relief needs this winter either "excellent" or "good," Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, was informed today by the Association of Community Chests and Councils.

Primary relief needs for these cities were set at $170,090,130 by the association. This figure was estimated to be the amount necessary to prevent want in these cities. It does not include needs of rural areas and towns or any federal funds which may be appropriated, either for direct relief or public construction. Nor can it be set as the total amount that may be raised in these cities, it was said.

This $170,090,130 is to be met from local tax resources as well as from voluntary contributions. Of this sum, $142,670,130 was reported necessary for direct aid to the needy in their homes, in the form of food, fuel, rent and clothing; and $27,420,000 relief in the form of "made work." The cities canvassed estimated that 60.9 per cent of the total of $142,670,130 for "home relief" must come from city and county treasuries, 37.6 per cent from private funds, and the remaining 1.3 per cent from miscellaneous sources.

The association's announcement comes on the eve of the nation-wide series of local relief drives which will take place from Oct. 19 to Nov. 28. It is the reply to a request made by the President's Emeregency Committee last June.

In all, 518 cities were included in the assignment of these 314, representing a population of 46,685,595 in 45 states. The aggregate population of cities not replying was estimated at about 7,000,000. The assignment included 381 cities having community chests, regardless of size, and 137 cities of 25,000 or more population not having community chests.

Looking over the assets of their cities, both in local public treasuries and prospective voluntary contributions, relief agencies in 177 of the 314 communities with a combined population of 33,932,000 and representing $125,565,871 of the grand total, reported prospects as being "excellent" or "good." Seventy-one cities, with estimated needs totaling $19,422,066, reported "fair."

Thirty-nine cities, needing an aggregate of $21,783,405, described their prospects of obtaining the full

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YORKTOWN FETE RECALLS CLOSE OF REVOLUTION

Surrender of Cornwallis Commemorated on Anniversary

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 16 (AP)—Lord Cornwallis, descendant of the English Earl who surrendered at the battle of Yorktown, today responded to Virginia's dedication of a memorial to his ancestor, with the statement that "war is behind, peace is in front, we hope, for evermore."

"Friends have sent me press clippings intimating that I might find some delicacy in appearing here today," Lord Cornwallis said. "I assure you that such delicacy never crossed my mind.

"Forty-eight hours after Yorktown, General Washington entertained Lord Cornwallis, and from that moment all animosity was forgotten."

Dedication of the bust of Lord Cornwallis at York Hall, home of Thomas Nelson, war Governor of Virginia and Lord Cornwallis's headquarters at Yorktown, officially opened the four-day celebration of the sequicentennial of the battle that ended the Revolution.

As the British flag was drawn aside to reveal the bronze bust, Major Rochambeau, great-great-grandson by adoption of the Count de Rochambeau, French officer who fought with Washington at Yorktown, shirled and came to a full salute.

"To be compelled to yield to General Washington in honorable defeat was no disgrace, as it was not regarded by [illegible] countrymen in his day," Lord Cornwallis said. "We all recognize George Washington not only as the greatest man in the history of this continent, but as one of the greatest men of the world."

Gov. John G. Pollard presided at the dedication ceremony, while Mr. Ashton Dovell, chairman of the Virginia Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, made the address.

Mr. Dovell, paying tribute to the British nation for its monuments erected in the fields of natural science, government and humanitarian enterprise, said the English-speaking people must "stand united in spirit for the maintenance of permanent peace throughout the world."

Trade Rise Brings Salary Increases

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 16 (AP)—Business is so good at the S. K. Wellman Company, brake-lining manufacturers here, that every employee has had a 15 per cent increase in salary this year.

The company's sales in dollar values were 20 per cent higher in the first nine months of 1931 than they were in the same period a year ago, Mr. J. T. Seaver, vice-president, said.

LARREA ALBA QUITS AS ECUADOR'S HEAD

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 16 (AP)—Ecuador had a new President today as the aftermath of a revolutionary attempt to establish Col. Luis Larrea Alba as a dictator.

Señor Alfredo Bacquerizo Moreno, head of the Senate, took over the presidential office last night after Col. Larrea Alba had resigned with his entire ministry. The latter denied that he wished to proclaim a dictatorship and said he favored continuation of constitutional rule.

Four persons were killed and many wounded in what appeared to be a conflict between civilians and troops supporting constitutional government and two units from the Quito garrison which were attempting to elevate Col. Larrea Alba to "supreme command of power."

SHARING IDEAS ADVOCATED FOR SOUND BANKING

New England Conference Members Are Advised to Shun Isolation

If bankers would shun isolation and share their ideas, New England banking policies would be sounder and the financial structure of the area would be solidified, the Second New England Bank Management Conference at the Hotel Statler was told today.

In commenting on the purpose of the conference, which is sponsored by the New England Council's Bankers' Committee, Mr. Walter S. Bucklin, president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, declared that coöperation is the essence of successful banking methods. Almost invariably, he pointed out, the soundest policies are the outgrowths of an exchange of ideas.

The Georgian Room at the Statler was filled with bank executives from all over New England, eager to hear and contribute their viewpoints on banking management, an extremely important subject, it was pointed out, at this particular period of

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MEXICO QUIET AS CALLES TAKES OVER WAR OFFICE

Uneasiness Following Cabinet Resignations Said to Be Disappearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16—So far, the nation is quiet following the resignation of President Ortiz Rubio's Cabinet and the appointment of former President Plutarco Elias Calles as Minister of War. Dispatches to the capital indicate that the uneasiness which prevailed has given way to a feeling of assurance. There appears to be a general sentiment that the Government has taken drastic steps to block possible future trouble.

No Uncertain Language

After a Cabinet meeting lasting almost two days, Mexico was told in no uncertain language that an acute political situation had developed and that in order to face the issue President Ortiz Rubio had requested the resignation of Cabinet members. Considering the caliber of the men in office, the news gave cause for numerous conflicting rumors.

General Joaquin Amaro, the Yaqui military chief, had been directly responsible for the training of the army to its present state of efficiency. That he had the interest of the nation at heart and cared nothing for political office or honors had often been stated. That he had the support of the army and its officers was commonly asserted. Consequently, his resignation was subject to various interpretations. The news of the resignations of the other members of the Cabinet was received more or less as a matter of course as generally follows political manipulations, although no "good and sufficient" reasons appeared upon the surface.

Prove Timely Move

The prevailing belief appears to be that the Cabinet's resignation will prove a timely move and obstruct any movement in the immediate future toward a possible revolt. All the spotlights that the nation can muster are focused upon the man of the hour, General Calles. The Mexican army plays an important part in the affairs of the republic. General Calles as War Minister will have the use of these troops and in a large measure the stability of the present Administration will depend upon how wisely he uses them for the nation's interests.

Speculation is rife as to what type of men will fill the other vacancies in the new Cabinet. It is felt, in view of the elimination of the military element in the former Cabinet, that the positions will be filled by civilians. There is, however, the belief that the new Government would find a number of former officials in charge of their old departments, or shifted to new leadership rôles. It appears certain that the four generals of the late Cabinet are definitely out.

What Will Come of Laval Visit?

★ ★ ★

Unexpected May Happen in Talk With Hoover Though Program Is Now Roughly Outlined

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 16—What is anticipated by M. Pierre Laval himself, and in French political circles, as a result of the Washington conversations? As the Premier sets sail, this question assumes immense importance. It is possible something unexpected will occur but according to plan the following points will be brought out and general agreements are likely to be reached on these lines:

1. With regard to disarmament, which President Hoover is inclined to link with financial questions, the French viewpoint remains unchanged. France is at once conscious of its rôle as guardian of European order in these uncertain times, and of the need of satisfying the world desire for arms reduction. It is believed in the present circumstance the country has gone as far as safety permits, but if circumstances change France would accept willingly a proposal to spend less money on defenses.

Those changed circumstances might include cessation of the aggressive German foreign policy, which, having regard to the manifestations of Herr Adolf Hitler and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, somewhat disconcerts French opinion. It might also include dropping the Italian demand for naval parity, which in French eyes means French inferiority in the Mediterranean, since France, unlike Italy, has naval interests outside the Mediterranean.

Above all, and this touches vitally the Washington Government, France considers its security will not be complete until the United States gives assurances it will not intervene in a European quarrel against France. Some sort of implementation of the Kellogg pact is essential. A consultation pact might suffice, but chiefly France wishes to be sure America would not lend countenance and comfort to an aggressor. It is not so much active help that is asked, as an official statement of American neutrality, which is implied in the Kellogg pact. France does not seek to entangle America in European diplomacy, but rather to keep America out of such entanglements. It is negative, not positive, assistance France, whose only interest is peace, looks for.

2. M. Laval is expected to make clear that while recognizing that Franco-American coöperation may direct, and indeed save, the world, such coöperation cannot be at the expense of France's allies, notably Poland and Czechoslovakia. Whatever diplomatic concessions are possible, France cannot abandon these smaller countries which depend on maintenance of treaty rights. On this point perfect frankness is called

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U. S. TAKES SEAT IN COUNCIL, JAPAN STILL PROTESTING

He Represents the U. S. In the League Council

© Underwood
PRENTISS B. GILBERT

Observer Will Participate in Discussions Only to Uphold Kellogg Pact

LEAGUE NOW READY TO DEMAND ACTION

Opinion in Geneva Is That Tokyo's Position Suffers by Opposition

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 16—The United States took its seat on the Council of the League of Nations today in what is described as the most notable gesture for world solidarity since the days when Woodrow Wilson first enunciated his League ideal.

Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, who has been specially assigned to the League for the past year had the honor to represent the United States in its weightiest appearance here.

Although invitation to the United States was only voted about noon today the reply from the State Department was announced within a few hours and Mr. Gilbert prepared to assume his Council position immediately. The step had been carefully prepared and the State Department already had expressed its willingness to take an official position with the League's sovereign body. M. Aristide Briand, president of the Council said the Kellogg pact furnished the constitution under which the United States took its seat here and was in the chair to extend an eloquent welcome to Mr. Gilbert. Now the final barrier to getting down to real work on the Manchurian problem has been removed, and the Council has signaled full steam ahead for its peace machinery.

Official American coöperation through actual presence on the Council greatly strengthens the League and completes the work begun by Washington's recent encouraging notes to Geneva. Likewise, another important step is taken in the return of the United States to active participation in world political affairs. Observers with a sense of perspective can today trace the steps on international coöperation which the economic crisis has shown the United States to be inevitable. The actual presence on League's highest body of the American representative is perhaps the greatest step so far taken between Washington and Geneva. And students here who have always contended that American participation was final act needed to make the League of Nations strong, vigorous and irresistible are today incalculably encouraged.

Groundwork Well Laid

Groundwork for American participation in the Council has been well laid by close coöperation in the work of disarmament, and many technical fields. But no previous collaboration approaches in importance today's definitive act. So far as the present controversy in the East goes, it is recognized that Japan has seriously injured its case by opposing American participation so bitterly. Tokyo has placed its opposition upon constitutional grounds, claiming that invitation to a non-member state required the unanimity of the Council, since it raised serious questions necessitating lengthy consideration. All other members of the Council sought vainly in a four-hour secret meeting last night, and again this morning, publicly to dissuade Japan from its obstructive stand.

Finally, unable to persuade by argument, the powers overruled Japan by force, declared that the invitation to the United States was a matter of "procedure, not principle," and could be decided by a mere majority. Japan alone voted against the invitation with 13 others in favor. Immediately afterward the invitation was dispatched.

No Time to Be Lost

Naturally, matters are all arranged in advance and no time will be lost in deliberations. Japan's final public opposition surprised many observers who had credited the Tokyo Government with more astuteness and moderation.

Graceful yielding to unanimous pressure, even before the pressure was applied, would have been a more appropriate line for Tokyo, it is declared here. But Japan is apparently prepared to oppose the League and the United States all along the line.

Obduracy over presept issues is far from being a good augury for a conciliatory attitude in the League's main object of making peace in the Orient. But the same forces which today insisted upon bringing the United States to Geneva are expected to operate when the question of taking Japan from the invaded portions of Manchuria is tackled directly.

The most forceful speech today was that of the Marquis of Reading, when, speaking as eminent jurist, he riddled Japan's constitutional case. His practical experience in Asia is expected to be similarly useful. M. Aristide Briand also showed a firm hand and an intent to apply every article of the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris, which he fathered.

Briand Faces Grave Task

The Council, said M. Briand, was full aware of its heavy responsibility. All of the good will of the members would be required to realize success in the work to make peace. Present discussions had the sole object of the prevention of the conflict in Manchuria degenerating into open

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Tokyo Asserts It Will Block Any War Move

Will Not Resort to Force Itself, It Says, or Recognize Such by China

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 16—The Government is marking time regarding Geneva pending Washington's acceptance or rejection of the Council's invitation. The Cabinet considered the situation all yesterday, after which Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Premier, issud a statement to the vernacular press, saying that Japan appreciated Washington's efforts to maintain peace, but insists that the Kellogg pact was not violated, since Japan has positively no intention of declaring war.

Regarding the Council's invitation, Japan doubts the legality of the majority vote, feeling that the presence of an American representative with power to join in the discussions to be unprecedented and not covered in the League Covenant. The proposal, the statement said, clearly is one requiring a unanimous vote. Japan feels that such a proposal will affect the whole structure of the Council and the League and any such decision is a contravention to the Covenant; hence, "Japan sincerely desires that the Council study the matter further." Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate to the League, will be instructed to that effect tonight.

It was learned that Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister, instructed Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, on Oct. 14 to emphasize Japan's viewpoint that the Kellogg pact was not violated, and to urge Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, not to accept the League's invitation. Delivery of the telegram was delayed when Mr. Debuchi saw Mr. Stimson on Oct. 15 and was informed that Washington already had decided to accept the Council's invitation if received. In the meantime probably Mr. Debuchi was again instructed to urge Mr. Stimson to consider the matter care-

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Gandhi Sees Peace and Disarmament In Free British-Indian Partnership

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 16—International peace and disarmament will receive a distinctive fillip when Britain and India achieve partnership.

This contention emerged from statements made by Mahatma Gandhi in an interview with the American press here today when the Indian Nationalist leader found himself in luxuriant surroundings in a noted hotel in the Strand and exchanged views with more than 60 journalists.

Mr. Gandhi gave some definite indications as to the character the Indo-British firm should take. He envisages a partnership of the kind that exists between Britain and Canada rather than ties of the kind which keep Britain and France as friends.

In other words, his view of freedom for India does not exclude harmonious relationship with Britain; it even implies closer links than exist between Britain and those other nationalities outside the British Commonwealth.

He pointed out that Canada and Australia are daughter states of England—a category into which India could not legitimately be placed by reason of contrasting civilization, culture, traditions and customs.

But the relationship he pictured would give India freedom within the bounds of the Commonwealth in a manner wholly different from that enjoyed by other members of the British family of nations.

Ties of this partnership would be so slender they would be liable to be broken if desired, and they would constitute a silken cord rather than binding chains. By virtue of this example of Indo-British friendship, exploitation and war making between nations would be greatly lessened, he thought.

Cannon Indicted By Federal Jury

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr. was indicted by a grand jury today for violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Law during the 1928 presidential campaign.

Miss Ada L. Burroughs, of Richmond, was indicted with the southern Methodist churchman for conspiracy to violate the federal statute.

Bishop Cannon was chairman of the headquarters committee of anti-Smith Democrats in the 1928 campaign, and Miss Burroughs was treasurer.

The indictment was based on the failure of Bishop Cannon and Miss Burroughs to report contributions of Mr. Edwin C. Jameson, New York, who gave a total of $65,300 to Bishop Cannon.

The indictments covered 10 counts and also cited eight "overt acts."

Bishop Cannon did not testify before the Senate investigating committee.

Miss Burroughs and Dr. J. Sidney Peters, secretary of the organization's headquarters at Newport News, Va., were summoned but refused to testify. Dr. Peters however, was a witness before the grand jury.

Discoverer of 'Empty' Universe Finds Matter to Be Negligible

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The discoverer of an "empty" universe has come to the United States. He plans to explain new concepts of the vastness of space—space so tremendous in extent, and matter so rare in comparison to space, that matter virtually may be considered not to exist.

Among astronomers and cosmologists, Prof. William de Sitter is considered one of the three foremost figures who seek to explain the nature of the physical universe. Director of the "Sterrewacht," at Leyden, Holland, oldest observatory in the world, he ranks with Dr. Albert Einstein and the Abbé G. Lemaitre in abstract studies and higher mathematics which plumb the cosmos. He is to lecture here Oct. 26 before the Washington Academy of Sciences and the Society of Sigma Xi.

Although Professor de Sitter's theoretical universe is "empty," its extent can be computed. Calculations give it a radius of 120,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles. This compares with a radius of 72,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles for a universe patterned on the general relativity conceptions of Dr. Einstein.

Both Dr. Einstein and Professor de Sitter view the universe as finite and space as curved. Dr. Einstein attributes the curvature of space to the presence of matter, even if its quantity is negligible in comparison with the immensity of space. Professor de Sitter, however, declares that the curvature is inherent and not dependent on the existence of matter.

In contrast to the original Einstein views of the universe, Professor de Sitter pictures the universe as expanding. Dr. Einstein had virtually depicted a static universe. But the de Sitter theory was the only one which could explain observations such as those made by Dr. Edwin Hubble at the Mount Wilson Observatory. These showed that certain nebulæ were rushing away from the earth at calculated speeds of from 3000 to 5000 miles a second. It was figured that these, under the de Sitter scheme, were due to the expansion of the cosmos.

For a time it was thought that the Einstein and de Sitter views were antagonistic. The Abbé Lemaitre, in Belgium, however, evolved a theory which reconciled them. He pictures a situation in which the universe in its early form resembled the Einstein concept but has expanded until it has taken the form which Professor de Sitter ascribes to it. Subsequent modifications of Dr. Einstein's views have embraced the idea of an expanding universe.

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SHARING IDEAS ADVOCATED FOR SOUND BANKING

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financial readjustment in the country

No Larger Ratio

Mr. Burns P. Hodgman, president of the First National Bank of Concord, N. H., contended that the 80 to 85 per cent of the people generally considered beyond the pale of bank credit because of inadequate financial backing are actually as good a risk as the man with property. He believed this had been proved by automobile finance corporations and industrial loan companies which have dealt extensively with persons not having tangible assets. He pointed out that these companies have had no larger ratio of losses than the average bank which deals mostly with the 15 to 20 per cent having sufficient securities.

Mr. Hodgman thought that, while there were conflicting reports as to the success of small-loan departments of commercial banks, the possibilities of building up this type of business were well worth investigation.

Three justifiable reasons for loans by banks were advanced by T. I. Hare Powel, investment counsel of the Providence (R. I.) National Bank. These were to buy a home to live in, to tide over or expand business, and to finance an obviously advantageous subscription to rights or warrants. He advised banks to refuse loans for the purpose of speculating in the stock market.

Protective Measures

Building up of further protective measures against borrowers without substantial collateral, many of whom aim to save their stock market holdings already purchased on margin was emphasized by Mr. Powel. He purposed to do this by obtaining more adequate checks on the financial status and moral responsibility of those seeking loans.

Speakers from the floor carried the point a step farther and included the large borrower in proposals for improved checkup systems. The methods used in relation to the borrower on collateral were considered weak links in the banking chain. One speaker thought much of the danger of accepting risks would be alleviated by delving farther into the borrower's financial status. In addition to the usual questions as to income and the purpose of the loan, he would also be required to tell what other securities he had in addition to those posted, the method of paying back loans and other indebtedness he had already incurred.

As a step toward reducing banking costs and strengthening investments, discontinuation of the use of investment bulletin services which furnish advice and statistics on prospective investments was advised. At this period, particularly, it was stressed, the bank should think for itself.

Depositors' Safety

"Safety of depositors before profits to stockholders." That should be the policy of every bank if it hopes to be successful, in the opinion of Mr. Thomas M. Steele, president of the First National Bank & Trust Company of New Haven, Conn. Selective buying of bonds and selling by some reasonably established policy, he said, would stop up many leaks in the banking structure. He pointed out that the essence of a sound reserve is that principal be available at any time without loss.

One remedy proposed for unprofitable services was the formation of community banking organizations and the charging of adequate fees for services. Mr. Laurence W. Connor, president of the Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., who made the suggestion, declared that the way to get rid of unprofitable services was not to abolish the service but "to change it into a profitable service."

Development of free services during recent years has reduced banking incomes, Mr. Connor stated. In view of the extremely heavy costs of these services, he believed it justifiable to charge enough for them to cover the costs. "This would change the present competition of offering more and more free service to rendering a better service at the same cost to every customer," he said.

The trend away from commercial credits since 1925 has increased the difficulty of maintaining sufficient earning investments to withstand the strain of a crisis, the bankers were told by Mr. Levi P. Smith, vice-president of the Burlington Savings Bank of Burlington, Vt. The protected bank, he added, will diversify its secondary reserve with commercial paper, call loans and good collateral according to its requirements. "Next to a bank's cash reserve, paper eligible for rediscount is its first line of defense," he concluded. Other speakers were Mr. O. Howard Wolfe, cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank; Mr. John Schmidt Jr. of the fidelity departmen of the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company, and Mr. Ralph A. Bramhall, vice-president of the Portland National Bank, Portland, Maine.

Somerville Trust Deposits Increase

Bank deposits in the Somerville Trust Company are showing a decided increase today as the result of a letter from Mayor John J. Murphy to the Somerville Board of Aldermen yesterday advising them of the "absolute soundness" of the company's finances.

In making this statement, the Mayor was authorized by Mr. Arthur Guy, State Bank Examiner, to report the bank's soundness, and, following conferences with Gov. Joseph P. Ely, was instructed to say that the company had his indorsement.

Following the deposit of $60,000 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on Wednesday, as evidence of its faith in the company, Mr. Murphy instructed the city treasurer to deposit $50,000 of the money of the City of Somerville in the Trust Company.

According to Mr. Dana Sylvester, executive manager of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, unlimited funds are available to protect the savings banks of Somerville.

Speakers at Bankers Association Meeting

Above—MR. LEVI P. SMITH. Below—MR. WALTER S. BUCKLIN

U. S. TAKES SEAT IN COUNCIL, OVER JAPAN'S PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

war. Lord Reading minced no words in emphasizing the gravity of the moment and in appealing to China and Japan to facilitate a solution which will justify the existence of the League.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese delegate, hastened to give assurances of cooperation. China, he said, never forgets its duty as a signatory to the Pact of Paris, and will never use war as an instrument of national policy.

These political declarations are hoped to facilitate the grave task facing the League. It is fervently desired that Japan will not consider the rebuff it has received as a cause for any rash or precipitate action. Presumably, Mr. Yoshizawa realizes the difficulties were of Japan's own making. But Tokyo gave him explicit orders which he, as an individual, would have liked to moderate, it is stated in circles close to the Japanese representative. It is hoped that Tokyo will realize the determination of the rest of the world to see justice done in Manchuria. Otherwise, action must take the form of force is the final conclusion of all friends of peace here.

Hoover Administration Dissipates the Myth Of United States Isolation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The myth of American isolation has become a thing of the past, so far as the Hoover Administration goes, as a result of developments in the Far East.

Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, American consul at Geneva, was instructed today by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to participate in discussions relating to the application of the Kellogg-Briand pact to the Manchurian crisis.

The following instructions were sent Mr. Gilbert:

"You are authorized to participate in the discussions of the Council when they relate to the possible application of the Kellogg-Briand pact, to which the United States is a party. You are expected to report the result of such discussions to the department for its determination and to possible action. If you are present at the discussion of any other aspect of the Chinese-Japanese dispute it must be only as an observer and auditor."

The text of the American reply to the League invitation follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, under date of Oct. 16, in which you cite a proposal adopted by the Council of the League of Nations.

"You extend an invitation, in accordance with that proposal, to the Government of the United States to send a representative to sit at the Council table, so that he may be in a position to consider with the Council the relationship between the provisions of the Pact of Paris and the present unfortunate situation in Manchuria, and at the same time to follow the deliberations of the Council with regard to other aspects of the problem with which it is now confronted.

"I am directed by the Secretary of State to accept on behalf of the Government of the United States, this invitation to send a representative, and to inform you that he has designated me to act in that capacity.

"I big Your Excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration."

It was made plain at the State Department that the policy in the Manchurian crisis which Mr. Stimson would most like to see followed at present is an effort to mobilize world public opinion on the side of peace by an international message sent to signatories of the Kellogg-Briand pact similar to that utilized in the Russian-Chinese dispute over Manchuria in 1929. In the earlier crisis Mr. Stimson sent out telegrams to approximately 50 nations. If that precedent is followed now, the members of the League Council would take the responsibility for issuing the call, rather than the United States.

Mr. Stimson again emphasized that the United States under no conditions would participate in any of the League's economic or other sanctions for preserving peace. America's participation will be limited, he said, to the Kellogg-Briand pact, which provides for the expression of the world sentiment for peace, without bringing other than moral pressure on the countries involved.

Mr. Stimson's acceptance of the Council's invitation was made promptly and was accompanied immediately by publication of the instructions sent to Mr. Gilbert.

The State Department once more emphasized that its only interest in the Manchurian question in the rôle of peace-maker. It has no cut-and-dried formula for settling the complicated economic and political questions between the nations involved. It only desires, as a signatory of the pact, that the matter be settled without resort to arms.

To some observers here the insistence of the State Department, over Japanese opposition that its observer sit with the Council of the League of Nations, transcends in importance even the crisis between China and Japan itself.

It was a crisis in Manchuria in 1929 which precipitated what was probably the strongest participation of the United States in world affairs up to that time since the World War and it is another crisis in the same remote area around the world from the United States which now appears to have broken down much of the former hostility of United States officials to the League of Nations. This, however, refers only to the State Department and the executive branch of the Government. What the reaction of Congress will be to the Administration's participation in League affairs and the events now transpiring, is another matter.

In the two past cases the instrument which has brought the United States into the thick of international events, is the Kellogg-Briand Pact. This pact pledges the signatory powers to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and to settle their disputes by pacific means.

On July 19, 1929, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, first invoked with pact when he reminded China and Russia, about to go to war over rights in Manchuria, of their obligations under the instrument. Later he sought to mobilize world opinion behind the pact in individual notes sent to signatories.

It is the same pact and the same region of the world, Manchuria, which has now brought the United States to the point of sending an observer, for the first time in history, into the Council of the League of Nations.

At a conference with Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador of Japan, at the State Department yesterday, Mr. Stimson explained that if and when Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, American Consul-General at Geneva, sits in with the Council, he will take part only in discussions relating to the application of the Kellogg pact in the Far Eastern dispute, America's attitude, he said, is simply one of peace. The United States will do whatever it can under the Kellogg pact, to see that the Far Eastern dispute is settled pacifically.

The momentous nature of the development of an American observer actually sitting in at a session of the League of Nations Council is not lost sight of here. A long distance has been traveled, it is pointed out, since the State Department in the Harding Administration snubbed the League by refusing even to acknowledge its messages. Observations already heard from certain anti-League congressmen now in the capital indicate that at least some of them think it is a distance traveled in the wrong direction. What the sentiment of Congress as a whole will be is still unknown.

One matter which aroused much discussion here related to a statement emanating from a Japanese "official spokesman" and cabled from Tokyo to the effect that two Washington "memorandums" had been withheld from the Japanese public on the ground that they were bluntly worded and might stir up anti-American feeling.

It was denied at the State Department and also by Mr. Debuchi, that any formal communication to Tokyo from the United States Government had not been published because of its tenor.

No quicker way of inflaming public opinion in Japan could have been found, if such were the purpose, it is said here, than by the announcement that brusque communications had been received from the United States and withheld so as "not to inflame opinion."

Actually, the State Department, from the very outset, has leaned over backward in its effort to mollify Japanese sensibilities. With this very purpose, it has identified its effort with that of the League of Nations. The State Department appears to feel that dissension exists within the Japanese Cabinet, and that any overt act by the United States might precipitate the very situation in Manchuria which it is sought to avoid. This is the reason that, after more than a decade, the State Department is at length knocking at the door of an antechamber of the League of Nations.

BOSTON AS CENTER FOR ART STUDY URGED

Students interested in art treasures should come to Boston, according to Prof. Mervyn Joy Bailey of Boston University's College of Liberal Arts. Speaking before 1200 students and faculty members of the Boston University of business administration in John Hancock Hall, yesterday, he said that "Boston not only has a collection of masterpieces but they are so easily accessible that the city is almost unique in the ease with which the student can see and study the works of great masters.

In his lecture, which was illustrated, he pointed out the differences in the Oriental and European conceptions of the same subjects, such as landscapes and portraits. Discussing prints, he said they are too often overlooked by the casual visitor to galleries. He pointed out, however, that they offer some of the finest accomplishments of the artist.

PRESBYTERIANS BACK HOOVER

ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—The New York Synod of the United Presbyterian Church pledged support yesterday to President Hoover and his enforcement of the law and approved a plan for a national daily newspaper to fight for law enforcement.

TOKYO ASSERTS IT WILL BLOCK ANY WAR MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

fully, since Japan considers the question a vital one and will not yield on any point menacing her claim of special rights in Manchuria.

Also, Mr. Debuchi was instructed to insist that the nine-power treaty does not apply, since Japan has repeatedly announced it has no designs on China's territorial integrity. It is indicated that the army feels Japan should withdraw from the League, rather than accept anything likely to cause League supervision over the Sino-Japanese relations.

Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Finance Minister, replying to the telegram of Robert P. Lamont, American Secretary of Commerce, asking for a statement of Japan's position, emphasized that a state of war does not exist, and will not exist, since Japan will not declare it, and will ignore any warlike declaration on the part of China, and concludes that nothing in the present situation is endangering world peace, and that the only thing dividing China and Japan is the question of procedure to bring about a mutually dignified understanding.

Prince Kimmochi Saionji, "last of the Genro" and greatest single political figure in the Empire, is coming to Tokyo shortly from his winter villa in Kyoto in order to advise the Throne during the Manchurian crisis. No immediate political significance is seen in this, since the Cabinet's resignation is thought improbable.

The American chargé d'affaires visited Mr. Matsuzo Nasai, vice-foreign minister, but said he merely inquired regarding official information from Geneva and had no especial instructions from Washington. It is felt here that Washington will be badly advised if it pushes Japan too far, since there seems to be no doubt Japan will resign from the League rather than consent to anything damaging its prestige in Manchuria. While it is realized Mr. Stimson must support the Kellogg Pact as the basis of the American desire for disarmament, officials declare that America must also remember that if Japan is pushed to the wall it will scuttle not only the Kellogg Pact but disarmament, before it will yield its dominant position in Manchuria.

The general situation in Manchuria has been quiet for the past 48 hours. The action of the army in removing its bombing airplanes to Korea and substituting scout planes has eliminated the worst cause of friction. Manchurian independence movements are reviving under various lesser Chinese leaders.

ROBINSON PROPOSED TO HEAD DEMOCRATS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Arkansas Senate today adopted a resolution, commending United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, "to the national Democracy as a seasoned statesman to lead the militant hosts of Democracy to victory in 1932."

The lower house of the Legislature last week adopted a concurrent resolution, which has not been acted upon in the Senate, indorsing Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

KNOW YOUR Y. W. C. A. WEEK INAUGURATED

A "Know Your Y. W. C. A. Week" that ends Oct. 24 will be inaugurated at the Boston headquarters with a musicale tomorrow afternoon.

During the week members from more than 140 cities and towns in Greater Boston will cooperate to introduce the largest possible number of new friends to the facilities of the activities buildings, said Mrs. Douglas Mercer, president of the Boston Association. These buildings include the Pioneer at 140 Clarendon Street, the Younger Girls' residence and school of domestic science at 40 Berkeley Street where some 100 junior girls are permanently housed, and the International Institute at 190 Beacon Street, which provides a center for the meetings of foreign clubs made up of a score of nationalities.

Dockmen's Official Seeks to End Strike

Considered among shipping men as the most promising step toward possible settlement of the strike of longshoremen in Boston was the announcement today that Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, was in communication with Boston steamship operators.

Mr. Ryan, in a telephone conversation from New York with Mr. John N. Levins, Boston chairman of the Steamship Operators' Committee, said the men were on strike without authorization. He explained that he came to Boston at the start of the difficulties at the suggestion of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, but that the attitude of the men prevented settlement.

Mr. Ryan telegraphed to Mr. John J. Doolin, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who is also head of the Charlestown local, that Mr. Doolin owed it to members to arrange meetings of the different locals where the men can express their wishes in regard to settlement of the strike. He also told Mr. Doolin that he was ready to come to Boston at once to negotiate in the interests of the men here as well as those at the rest of the Atlantic coast ports.

COLLEGE GIRLS SHUN EARNING OWN WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 — That the average girl is not interested in working her way through college is the conclusion reached by Mr. John Barr, director of the industrial service bureau of Temple University. "We have more calls for girls in certain types of work than we can care for," says Mr. Barr.

Seventy-five per cent of the boys at Temple University, on the other hand, are employed. A number of them have hitch-hiked from distant points, according to the bureau, and are earning their entire expenses. It is not the intention of the industrial service bureau to encourage students to "major in work and minor in education," however, and for this reason freshmen are not placed, since it is believed that they need all their time for class work.

MASSACHUSETTS TEAM WINS

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—Word was received at the Massachusetts State College today that Joseph and Helen Sena, brother and sister of Easthampton, had won first honors in the 4-H dairy demonstration contest at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday. This was the second national honor to be won by the Massachusetts 4-H teams during 1931. The poultry judging team won first prize at the New York poultry show. The Senas will join with Roger Smith in judging dairy cattle before they leave the dairy show.

LAVAL ON WAY TO VISIT HOOVER AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

as a boy and understands it fairly well, he never attempts to speak it.

That Americans will like the French Prime Minister is a foregone conclusion. His simplicity and directness are qualities which are certain to be admired on the other side of the Atlantic. In recent months he has won the sincere esteem and friendship of Mr. Henry L. Stimson and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretaries of State and Treasury; Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, and the Marquis of Reading, British Foreign Secretary, and many other statesmen of first rank.

M. Laval was accompanied from Paris to Havre by Mr. Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador to Paris, whose house in Washington has been placed at M. Laval's disposal during his visit to the capital. Previous to embarking on the Ile de France, M. Laval and his party were given an official farewell by the municipality of Havre and the American colony there. In addition to seven technical experts forming his immediate suite, M. Laval is accompanied by two American Embassy officials and about 20 French and American journalists.

Since Mr. Hoover's invitation was conveyed to M. Laval on Sept. 21, several developments have increased the need for such a meeting. Outstanding among these are Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard, with its world-wide consequences, and growing recognition in the United States that new and decisive steps are necessary to restore the world's financial, monetary and economic equilibrium.

Another development which appears to give new hope of agreement on the disarmament problem is the scheduled visit to Washington next month of Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister.

Never before has a French Prime Minister visited Washington as a guest of the American President.

POWER RATE CUT DEMANDED

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 16 (By U. P.)—The municipality announced yesterday that it would expropriate the holdings of the Bolivian Power Company, which supplies electric power, street car and telephone service to La Paz, unless a 50 per cent reduction in rates is made immediately.

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try them on the skeptic

A skeptic who writes for a well-known magazine said that all canned beans were ". . . mushy, white-livered things!"

A friend who knows beans sent him a can of Friend's, and then the skeptic said: "I am an expert at eating beans, and those you sent are very close, both in flavor and general goodness, to my favorite recipe. I like them, and Friend's will hereafter be excepted whenever I cast any aspersions on canned beans."

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PRESIDENT SEES NAVAL ECONOMY PLAN'S SUCCESS

Formula Found, White House Says—Deficit Still Mounting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—President Hoover believes his effort to reduce naval costs without diminishing naval efficiency has been crowned with success. No details of the Hoover economy program have been given out, but from an authoritative source at the White House comes word that a formula has been found. The information was made public following conferences between the Chief Executive, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of naval operations; Rear Admiral Ridley McLean, the navy's budget officer, and Col. James C. Roop, Director of the Budget.

At the same time from another department come figures showing a serious condition in the Government's financial position. In approximately 100 days from the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1931, Treasury Department figures show the Government has accumulated a deficit of $502,106,600. This mountaing deficit is what is stimulating the Hoover economy program, not only as it applies to the navy but to all the other departments, bureaus and commissions of the Government.

What measures will be taken to reduce the cost of the navy were not made known. Rumors have circulated that various navy yards and training stations, including the Boston and Charleston (S. C.) yards and the Newport (R. I.) training station, would be discontinued. Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts saw the President recently in defense of the Boston yard, while Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R.) of Rhode Island defended the Newport station.

Political opposition would stand in the way of any such development, it is pointed out here. The opposition of the two foregoing Senators, coupled with that of Senator Frederick Hale (R.) of Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, already has led to comment that a "New England bloc" against naval reductions may be formed.

Naval Heads Seek Cut

It was said at the White House that Mr. Adams, Admiral Pratt and the heads of the respective naval bureaus had made strong and successful efforts to bring about reductions in the naval budget, without injury to the efficiency of the navy. Details, it was stated, are now being worked out by Colonel Roop and Admiral McLean. It was assumed that some general plan of reduction or of alternating the use of the existing fleet had been decided upon. The original navy budget for the fiscal year called for $401,000,000.

President Hoover expressed the wish that it be trimmed by $61,000,000, down to $340,000,000. In commenting on the matter Mr. Adams conceded that the reduction was not quite the latter figure and explained that Mr. Hoover had not insisted on any cut-and-dried total.

The question of naval economy cannot be disassociated from the general subject of the Government's finances, in the opinion of observers here. Today's Treasury figures are accordingly considered strong arguments on Mr. Hoover's side for supporting the proposed naval cut, and subsequent cuts in other appropriations. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, declared here that the new National Credit Corporation would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on business. He minimised also the effect of the continued withdrawal of gold from the country's huge store.

However, no one at the Treasury Department denies that the nation will pile up a vastly greater deficit this year than the $903,000,000 of last year, until drastic retrenchment and increased taxes are instituted. The jump by the New York Federal Reserve Bank of the rediscount rate from 2½ to 3½ per cent, is considered to tell the full story of the board's feeling about the withdrawal of gold.

Followed Previous Rise

The rediscount rate rise followed an increase from 1½ to 2½ per cent, after the White House conference at which the National Credit Corporation plan was launched.

More than $600,000,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Reserve system's control since England went off the gold standard Sept. 21. Most of this gold, according to the Treasury, is being taken by European central banks to bolster their credit after suffering loss by the decline in value of the pound sterling.

One hopeful note sounded here was that from Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts. He pointed out that in coming from New England he left a region where business was improving, if only slightly. The textile and boot and shoe industries, he said, are noticeably better. Contrasted with the gloom which he alleged he found pervading the capital, he left in New England, he said, comparative optimism.

These figures showing the new deficit also showed that in the two and one-half months of the present year income tax receipts were $241,000,000 less than collected in the same period of last year, when they amounted to $561,000,000. Total internal revenue collections for the present year amounted to $481,717,905, as compared to $738,621,055 last year.

Prince Is Happy Punching Clock

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP)—Punching a time clock at the Ford Motor Company plant here with other employees, Prince Louis Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, a grandson of the former Kaiser, admits he is having the best time ever.

He thinks American slang "is what you call 'hot stuff,'" professes to have no political opinions and is prouder of a doctor of philosophy degree received from the University of Berlin than he is of his title of prince.

The youthful Prince—he is 22 years old—is endeavornig to learn American industrial methods and merchandising practices, planning to work in every department of the automobile plant. Before coming here several weeks ago he had spent two years in the Ford plant at Buenos Aires.

"I had to work hard for that degree," he explains in telling why he would rather be called "Doctor Louis Ferdinand" than "Prince von Hohenzollern."

Aside from admitting he is antimilitaristic, Prince Louis dodges all efforts to lead him into political discussion. He would rather discuss the relative merits of American and foreign-made motorcars.

The Prince believes that the turn in world affairs that overthrew the Hohenzollern Dynasty in Germany brought to him a sort of "new freedom." Far from being resentful, he is enjoying it, he said. "I love it," he explained; "I want to find out where I fit in it."

LEGAL BUREAUS AID POOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Legal aid bureaus in this country collected last year nearly $1,000,000 in small amounts while acting for poor persons unable to hire a lawyer in the regular way, according to a report of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations. Nearly all the collections were in amounts less than $15.

Mother's Calling

DRY CRUSADERS DENY FARM AID IN BEER SCHEME

One County Raises More Grain Than Breweries Used in Peak Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 16—Asserting that a rising tide of dry militancy is sweeping the West, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, declared here yesterday that "absurd, ridiculous propaganda disseminated by the wet forces already is proving a boomerang."

Dr. Poling reached Cleveland with prohibition speakers who have toured the western half of the United States in the last several weeks. Early in September they launched their campaign at Columbus, Ohio. Since then they have visited 14 states and 35 cities, going as far west as the Pacific Coast. Their return to Ohio marks completion of their swing around the western half of the nation.

"I have never known anything like the public response to this prohibition campaign," Dr. Poling told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In 35 days about 40,000 citizens by direct action of the meetings have signed enrollments in support of the Eighteenth Amendment. In Portland, Ore., in two meetings in a single day 1800 signed. With comparatively small meetings at the beginning, attendance has grown until night mass meetings have brought out audiences of 3000.

Thousands of Givers

"Even more significant has been the financial response. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has received more than the last six months from seven persons. Our campaign has had only one gift of as much as $2000.

"Thus far we have met our budget regularly of $1600 per day in cash and pledges, with thousands of givers rather than givers of thousands."

Turning to wet declarations that legalized beer would aid the farmer and employment, Dr. Poling said:

"When a cursory study of census estimates for the peak years under the licensed liquor system reveals that the total number of workers employed by the liquor traffic, spirituous liquors included, was short of 500,000 men, claims of beer advocates that beer's return would give work to 2,000,000 men is shown to be ridiculous.

"The beer argument is already shown to be a boomerang. A few more than 100,000 permanent soft drink stands did a $2,000,000,000 business in the United States last year and employed 400,000 workers. What about the effect of beer's return upon this infant industry?

Beer Fallacy Answered

"As for beer bringing relief to the farmer, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, has well answered that fallacy. Year after year one single county in Illinois raises more grain than the liquor traffic used in any one of its peak years."

The return of legalised beer could in no wise improve the financial condition of the coutry, Dr. Poling said. On the contrary, he pointed out that without prohibition, and the resultant workers' savings accounts, the industrial depression would have been far greater.

"Beer did not save Germany from the hands of the receivers," he said. "Beer did not prevent England from experiencing a financial crisis. What our present depression would have meant to the rank and file of our people had it not been for prohibition and the preparedness against it with savings accounts no man can say. Leading economists are of the opinion that prohibition has vastly increased the purchasing power of the people by from $5,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000."

DRY LAW REPEAL MOTIONS DENIED BY A. F. OF L.

Convention Supports Proposal for Modification; Green Reëlected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Oct. 16 — The American Federation of Labor at yesterday's session here threw out two motions which sought to obtain support for the repeal of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment. The conference, however, passed without discussion the executive council's resolution for modification of the prohibition law. The convention unanimously reelected Mr. William Green as president.

Approving the seven-point program of the executive committee regarding means to deal with business depression, the convention decided to remain strictly nonpartisan at the coming United States elections, "leaving no stone unturned" to get a Congress willing to heed Labor's requirements.

It was declared that the federation had more interest "in platforms and principles" than in personalities or qualifications of the political parties in the 1932 presidential vote, and would propose Labor planks to the national political conventions of both Republicans and Democrats.

Judge Candidates

When it comes to election of senators and members of the House of Representatives the federation will judge candidates on their previous and current attitudes, as well as their previous decisions and conduct concerning Labor problems. Candidates will be interviewed by local unions of the federation before election time.

The convention went on record as favoring standard wages on the Hoover Dam work, and called for further investigation into the United States patent law.

Selection of officers to the executive brought no surprises. All were reelected without opposition. Election of Mr. Frank Morrison to continue his years of service as secretary was greeted by delegates with a standing ovation.

Cincinnati was selected as the next convention city after a contest with Washington, D. C. The vote was 17,850 to 8215.

Definite warning to foreign nations to clean their economic houses before asking the United States for help is contained in the accepted recommendation on the subject of the interntional economic situation. The committee says:

Not Become Involved

"Our first concern is to our people and respective nations, and while we should at all times render all possible encouragement, aid and support to other people in distress, we should not become involved in international entanglements which would restrict our rights as a free nation or place unjust and unwarrantable burdens upon the shoulders of our people in so doing."

On the subject of immigration the convention adopted a section containing the following declaration: "Your committee ventures to express the hope that the day is not far distant when the immigration and exclusion laws of the United States and Canada will be so adjusted as to thoroughly safeguard the workers of both countries from aliens of other lands and that them, as affecting the native citizens of each, it may be possible to remove all barriers between these two great neighboring nations in which standards of life and labor are almost identical."

On the other hand the convention adopted a very practical stand on border-crossing privileges by reaffirming previous demands that "immediate steps be taken to stop border-crossing privileges for the purpose of employment, and that the practice be discontinued whereby residents of adjoining countries now cross the international border at the beginning of each workday for the purpose of employment and again cross the border into their own country at the end of the workday." Another resolution urges stricter immigration regulations against Mexicans.

Delegates approved of the stand for Phillippine independence, and also exclusion of workers from that country.

SPANISH ENVOY INDUCTED

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 16 (By U. P.)—Señor Francisco Serrat, Spain's new Ambassador to Cuba, presented his credentials to President Machado yesterday. The palace band and a military escort made the ceremony a colorful affair.

Engineers Keep Indoor Air Dry By Sponging It With Chemicals

Crystals of Silicon Dioxide Possess the Faculty of Drawing Moisture From the Atmosphere and Beading It on Surfaces Where It Rests

Considerable reduction in the cost of air conditioning is anticipated by heating and ventilating engineers who are already chemically "sponging" the indoor atmosphere with crystals of silicon dioxide to remove summer humidity.

Through employment of this chemical compound, commercially known as silica gel, excess moisture and many impurities and odors are more easily removed from the air, leaving it cleaner, purer and more wholesome.

This process of cleansing the air with gel is accomplished through adsorption, whereby moisture collects on the porous surfaces of the crystals instead of being taken in or absorbed. When these crystals become saturated, they are transferred to a heated chamber where higher temperature drives off the moisture and leaves the gel clean, dry and ready for adsorbing again.

Dust Taken From Air

In order to apply this process to air conditioning, humid air is drawn over beds of gel placed in the conditioning unit, and the moisture which causes humidity is adsorbed. The air then passes through filters which remove the dust, and the cleansed air is cooled by drawing it over coils through which cold water is circulated. Fans in the unit force it out gently through ducts and wall registers where it is evenly distributed throughout the rooms.

This process is found less expensive than that used in air conditioning on a larger scale, where humidity is removed by condensing it from the air in a chamber sprayed with cold water. The expense is reduced not only in the saving of water, but in the saving of refrigeration, which is costly at present.

Heating and ventilating engineers are finding, however, that there are possibilities of increasing the efficiency of refrigerating systems through the use of silica gel. Modern electric refrigerators employ a refrigerant, or gas liquefied through compression, to circulate through the coils in the cooling chamber. When this refrigerant is passed through the coils and is evaporated into the gaseous state again, it takes on the heat from the ice box and leaves the surroundings cooler.

If the refrigerant vapor is passed over gel, it is instantly adsorbed, making possible the evaporation of even more of the liquid refrigerant, thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of the system.

Kept at Steady Temperature

As an aid to refrigeration, gel is now used extensively in railway refrigerator cars. As a result, temperature is kept lower and automatically held at any desired degree. Moreover, less space is required for the refrigerating unit and there is no dripping of water or brine, which has sometimes ruined cargoes under the old system. Then there is also a saving of time, since the unit will run for eight days without refueling and may be replenished in a few minutes or held in readiness to operate when needed.

Successful application of this process to railway cars has led to its use in motortrucks used for delivering milk, ice cream, fish, meats and other perishable foods.

Among industrial uses for the silica compound are the purifying of gases and the refining of oils. It has also even extended into the field of cosmetics and there are on the market several face powders made from it which have drying properties.

Continuous research work is now being carried on with the application of silica gel to further uses, and extensive study is being made of numerous gels other than silica to determine the possibilities of putting them to practical use.

COSACH IN CHILE TO MEET OBLIGATION

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 15 (By U. P.)—Cosach, the international nitrate corporation in which the Chilean Government is the largest stockholder, will meet all of its obligations, past and future, the Ministry of Finance announced yesterday.

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Best Fowl (3 to 3½)	lb 25c	Best Carrots	bunch 5c
Best Fowl (4)	lb 30c	Hood's Milk	qt. 11c
Best Fowl (4½ to 5 lbs)	lb 33c	Friend's Baked Beans	lg. can 17c
Best Leg of Lamb	lb 27c	Campbell's Tomato Soup	4 cans 29c
Best Forequarter Lamb	lb 10c	Gold Dust	lg. pkg. 23c
Best Cauliflower	lb 10c	Borden's Milk	tall can 7c

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The chiffons are silk from top to toe with smart French heel and cradle foot, reinforced heel, sole and toe. Modern service are silk well over the knee, picot top, French heel, cradle sole, lisle top, sole and toe, with lisle lined heel. Last year it was impossible to procure the quality silk that is found in the chiffons for less than 1.35 and the modern service for less than 1.25.

Tahiti, Indofan, Smoketone, Negrita, Gunmetal, Matin, Tropique

STREET FLOOR

DECENTRALIZED ART MUSEUMS ARE ADVOCATED

Branches in Larger Cities Urged at New England Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16—In order to serve their communities adequately and efficiently, art museums must decentralize after the manner of public libraries and grocery stores, said Mr. Paul Marshall Rea, consultant of the advisory group on museum education of the Carnegie Corporation, New York, addressing the New England Conference of the American Association of Museums here last night.

"When a certain point has been reached in developing a museum in a large city," he said, "the process of expanding to reach a larger share of the population becomes very costly. The museum has the advantage of competing with many different interests, and the difficulty of communicating with those in the more distant sections is matched by that of the people themselves in getting ready access to the museum. In order to double the attendance it becomes necessary to expend from five to ten times as much in operation. So the limits of extending the usefulness of a large museum to the general population by the old methods may be said to have been nearly reached.

"The experiment of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art in starting a branch in Sixty-ninth Street last May gives us an idea of the possibilities of this plan. It is being run at a cost of $15,000 a year and is drawing an attendance at the rate of approximately 250,000 a year. This brings the cost down to 6 cents a visitor, whereas the average cost at 34 leading museums in the United States is 56 cents. The utmost that can be done by good management cannot be expected to reduce the figure below 33 cents."

Mr. Rea said that the two years' survey of the subject by Carnegie Foundation, to be completed by Jan. 1, would furnish a yardstick by which to rationalize the relations of a museum's work to the population of its community.

Speaking on the reorganizing of dormant museums, Miss Laura M. Bragg, director of the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Mass., said that it must start with a trained director in place of a custodian and animated by the desire to bring joy and happiness to the people. She said that one of the strongest factors in the Pittsfield museum's success was its organized work among children of all nationalities.

Mrs. Anne Webb Karnaghan, publicity secretary of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, said that the process of enlarging the service of a museum through publicity need not be unduly expensive. She mentioned bulletins to the press, posters and street-car cards, circulating of pictures with frames for school exhibits and the use of book markers to advertise museum exhibits as some of the measures employed in Boston.

Mr. Francis H. Taylor, director of the Art Museum in Worcester, Mass., described the arrangements for the new addition that will be one and a half times as large as the present museum.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Instrumental group.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Dainty Dot Romeos: voice, piano and organ.
7:15 Mixers Quartet.
7:30 Whiting's "Buddy and Blake."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies; Ruth Ann Watson, contralto.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Florsheim Frolic: Perdie Grofe and his orchestra; Jane Froman, soloist.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air: Rosetta Duncan; "Ginger" Rogers; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Loper's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Tom McHugh's Orchestra.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 Organ recital.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Talk, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
6:30 WBZ Rocket Club.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Ruth Etting, guest soloist.
8:30 Ivanhoe Orchestra.
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; piano duo; soloists; vocal ensemble.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody: Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sports review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:00 "The Bewitching Hour."
12:30 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Musical Groceryman.
5:05 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 Musical Cameo: Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 Varieties: Tenor soloist; trio; orchestra.
6:15 Stage Star Salute to "Rhapsody in Black," with Valida, Cecil Mack's choir and soloist.
6:30 Miss Lee La May, "Baritonette."
6:45 "Shooing the Blues Away."
7:00 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 Pitt Presents Gus Van.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time": dramatized news sketches; symphony orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Radio Reproductions; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Liberty Hour: sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes: popular orchestra; tap specialty; aviation news flashes, "Casey" Jones.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Jewish art program.
5:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:45 CBS, Football forecasts.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:15 News flashes.
6:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:45 Organ and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Binit Orchestra; Gene Austin, guest soloist; Frank Parker, tenor.
7:30 Limerick contest.
7:35 Political talk.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Music Masters.
8:30 Hollywood Orchestra.
9:00 Parley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "An Important Talk on Short Selling," Mr. Richard D. Whitney, president of New York Stock Exchange.
11:10 CBS, "Street Singer": voice and accordion.
11:15 News flashes.
11:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Echings in Music."
5:15 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 Twilight Tunes.
6:15 Recorded Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Studio program.
7:00 Evening Musicale; soloist.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness: piano lessons, direction Sigmund Spaeth.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:25 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:01 p. m.—Instrumental group.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Harvard-Army, from West Point, N. Y.; Graham McNamee, announcer.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.
4:50 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Criterion Quartet.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—The Irish Fiddler.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:45 a. m.—John Marion, pianist.
11:00 a. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
11:30 a. m.—Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in Person.
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Yorktown Sesquicentennial celebration.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Yale-Chicago, from Stagg Field, Chicago.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Ria. George Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Football game from Fenway Park.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—CBS, Yorktown Sesquicentennial celebration; addresses, Secretary of War Hurley, Marshal Petain, General Pershing.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Football Souvenir Program: Army and Harvard songs.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Harvard-Army, from West Point, Ted Husing, announcer.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Spanish Serenade.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

ANIMAL SHELTER TO BE DEDICATED

Plans for the opening and dedication of a new animal shelter in Springfield in November were a prominent feature of the report of Mr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, presented at the monthly meeting of the board of directors.

Mr. Rowley also reported that the Jack London Club had increased its membership by 2300 during September. The American Humane Education Society received reports of 123 new Bands of Mercy, bringing the total to 152,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Building: Boston Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10, through Oct. 17.

Harvard University: First in series of open nights, auspices Bond Astronomical Club; talk, "The Universe Unfolding," by Prof. R. H. Baker, University of Illinois; College Observatory, Concord Avenue, opposite Buckingham Street, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Iolanthe," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "Henry IV," 8:15. Tomorrow, "As You Like It," 2:15.
Fine Arts—"The White Devil" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etchings and Engravings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Mechanics Building: Last day, Boston Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, 1 to 10 p. m.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and luncheon, Massachusetts State Normal Teachers Association, Parlors E and F.

Appalachian Mountain Club: South Station, 1:22, for West Quincy.

Field and Forest Club: North Station, 1:41 train for Clematis Brook, walk through Cedar Hill Girl Scout Grounds.

Boston Mycological Club: Leave Harvard Square Subway Station, 1:30, for Wellington Hill, Belmont.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 1:20 train, North Station, for Lynn Beach and Little Nahant Trip.

Massachusetts Episcopal Young People's Fellowship: Conference, 2:30; group meetings, 4 and 5; Trinity Church, Copley Square.

West Roxbury Community: Get-together meeting, D. A. R., Unitarian Parish House, 3:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerlen, Turner, Godman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Prints and engravings by such fifteenth and sixteenth century European masters as Mantegna, Antonio Pollajuolo, Martin Schongauer, Israel van Meckenem, Lucas van Leyden, Marcantonio Raimondi, Altdorfer and the Caraeci. The exhibit presents a survey of the general development and quality of these periods. Through October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Oct. 19.

Casson Galleries, 572 Boylston Street—Paintings and prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Original drawings and paintings of birds by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Through month of October.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 249 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Saturday morning; cooler Saturday; gentle shifting winds mostly westerly.

Maine: Showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday.

New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Probably showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday.

Vermont: Probably showers and cooler tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts: Probably showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday and in the west portion tonight.

Connecticut: Cloudy and cooler, with showers tonight and probably Saturday morning.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds over the north portion and fresh, southwest and west over the south portion, and overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	62	70	Montreal	52	62
Bismarck	34	68	Nantcuket ..	62	66
Boston	57	64	New Orleans.	70	84
Buffalo	52	60	New York ...	60	74
Calgary	32	..	Norfolk, Va..	62	80
Charleston ..	70	82	North Platte.	34	74
Chicago	50	60	Philadelphia.	62	72
Cincinnati ..	52	64	Phoenix,Ariz.	62	82
Denver	40	68	Pittsburgh ..	50	66
Eastport, Me.	54	54	Portland, Me.	52	54
Hatteras	68	76	Raleigh	60	82
Honolulu,T.H. ..	82		St. Louis ...	50	62
Tp.m.Oct.15	76	..	St. Paul	44	66
Helena,Mont.	36	68	Salt Lake City	48	70
Huron, S. D.	36	70	San Francisco	58	70
Jacksonville.	70	82	Santa,Fe,N.M.	46	68
Kansas City.	50	66	Seattle	50	68
Key West ...	80	86	Tampa	76	86
Los Angeles .	62	80	Washington..	58	78
Memphis	52	76	Wichita,Kan.	48	72
Miami, Fla. .	72	86	Williston,N.D.	28	70

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 16.
B—Maximum Oct. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 3:39 p. m., Saturday 3:20 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

Architects Named For War Memorial

Five architects will compete for the designing of the $1,000,000 War Memorial to the men and women of Massachusetts. This was settled Wednesday by the Massachusetts War Memorial Commission. The architects chosen are: Mr. Richard Shaw, Boston; L. W. Briggs Company, Worcester; Maginnis & Walsh, Boston; Mr. G. Adolph Johnson, Worcester, and Mr. Jasper Rustigan, Worcester. Each will receive a preliminary award of $1000.

The architects chosen were selected from a field of 103 competitors. Designs were sent to Rogers Hall at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where they were viewed by the commission. The winner of the second and final selection will receive an additional award of $25,000, but the amount of his two awards will go toward the architect's fee of 6 per cent if he is finally commissioned by a vote of the Legislature. The author of the second best design will receive an additional prize of $1000.

The monument, while it will be purely inspirational in character, may be, according to the commission, developed for utilitarian features to extend over a long period of years. It will mark the first pretentious effort of Massachusetts to commemorate the services of men and women who have participated in the various wars into which the United States has been drawn.

The memorial is to be placed in the Back Bay Fens, at a point near the Richardson Bridge, Boylston Street. It is planned to have the monument and the ground surrounding it so imposing as to make it one of the most notable war memorials in the country.

Woman Receives Loomis Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 15—To Miss Katherine Haring '29 of Mount Holyoke College belongs the honor of being the first woman to receive the $1500 Loomis fellowship in chemistry at Yale University.

The award, which Miss Haring received recently, is based on research ability, the average grade in all courses for the first two years of graduate work in the department, competitive examinations in all branches of chemistry extending over three days and a final comprehensive examination. Miss Haring, who lives in New Haven, Conn., also holds a research fellowship of $1000 at Yale for the academic year 1931-32.

Mr. Philip E. Henderson, secretary to the Taylor Society of New York, has been appointed comptroller of Mount Holyoke College, according to an announcement made at the deferred opening of the college on Tuesday. Several faculty appointments also were announced.

'Pa' Corbin, Class '89, Licensed P A-89

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—"Pa" Corbin, Yale football player, who graduated in 1889, will have an appropriate license plate on his automobile in 1932. The motor vehicle department today announced that license No. PA-89 had been reserved for him.

A C-88 will be carried by an Amherst graduate of the class of 1888, while the S S marker will identify an alumnus of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. One postmaster has reserved a P M number.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, Oct. 18

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WJAR, 890kc—370m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc—370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 960kc—312m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc—200m.

BALTIMORE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc—500m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc—205.5m.

ALLEN HEADS CREDIT BUREAU

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Mr. George B. Allen, Springfield, Mass., yesterday was elected president of the New England Credit Bureaus, Inc., at the annual meeting in session here with more than 75 delegates present from the eastern states.

GIFTS
For the Autumn Bride
We are at this time featuring English reproductions in high-grade silver-plated ware. Unusual things that will appeal to you, and invite you to come and see them.
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DRY AMERICANS URGED BY GANDHI TO STAND FIRM

Message From the Mahatma Read at Boston Rally of Anti-Saloon League

Mahatma Gandhi appealed indirectly to the American people today for resistance against efforts being made to weaken, annul or repeal national prohibition.

In a message to the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League at its state-wide temperance and educational rally in Tremont Temple, the Mahatma describes "total prohibition" as "a brave step, worthy of America."

"It would be a shame and a rude shock to reformers throughout the world," he concludes, "if for any cause America abandoned the policy and returned to the drink evil."

The message came to Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the league, from the Indian leader at the Kingsley Hall Settlement in London.

The Bugle Call

This "bugle call from abroad" will help to nerve prohibitionists for the long period of "standing by their guns" while the forces of repeal storm their citadels, Mr. Davis said in opening the fall campaign of dry forces in the State.

Mr. Davis emphasized the educational nature of the meeting, to which representatives from dry organizations throughout the State were invited.

"The vital need is for a widespread, intensive educational campaign, not spectacular, but effectively getting the facts concerning the moral, social and economic benefits of sobriety to individuals and society, especially youth," Mr. Davis said.

"The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for months has been putting major emphasis upon educational work. The results thus far have been exceedingly gratifying. Daily, persons of commanding influence, both men and women, are commending this type of temperance work, and new recruits are being added to the organized temperance forces of the State.

"The future of prohibition depends largely upon the thoroughness with which this campaign is conducted. It is not spectacular and requires an infinite amount of patience."

The meetings today officially launched the fall campaign of temperance workers in Massachusetts. At a luncheon in the Woman's City Club, women leaders heard Mrs. William H. Tilton, just returned from Washington where she has been in her capacity as a member of the board of strategy of the 33 temperance organizations, urge a united front.

Repeal Opposed

A resolution adopted at the luncheon opposed "repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by resubmission to the states until a substitute is found warranted to conserve the social and economic gains of prohibition."

Temperance education today faces problems that were unknown when the "century-long battle which led finally to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment" was under way, the Rev. Ervin L. Shaver, secretary of leadership training of the Congregational Society, told the delegates.

"Human nature has a tendency to put too much faith in law as a substitute for thoroughgoing education and rational discipline," he said. "Only the past year or two have we been awakened to the fact that much remains to be done. In fact, there will always have to be education for temperance and self-control.

"There seems to be no doubt that the church school has been neglecting temperance education during the past decade. Today we face new problems which complicate the temperance education situation. It is only fair to say that our present difficulties are not entirely due to a lack of training in temperance, but also to a host of social factors which our fathers did not have to face.

In a New Setting

"In the education for temperance which must now be undertaken, we must consider the old problem in a new setting, which makes it vastly more intricate and difficult of solution.

"We find arrayed against us a host of subtle and pseudo-educational devices which make true education difficult. In the face of these it behooves us all the more to train wisely if we would train well. We need a serious attitude and a sound educational approach to our problem in this day and generation."

Dr. Shaver proposed seven tangible steps that might be taken by churches in the interests of temperance for young people in their congregations. These included a definite series of temperance lessons in the Sunday school, covering a month or more; a series of discussions led by experts in the evening meetings of the young people's society; church exhibits of prohibition data; making a library of pamphlets, plays and books; coöperating with the public schools and sending representatives to the young people's conferences which are to be held this fall on the liquor problem.

The Rev. K. C. MacArthur, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, called for a constructive training of youth to provide genuine joy which makes temperance attractive and positive, instead of a negative or compulsory thing.

The fifty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union will open Oct. 20 in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, North Adams, it was announced today. The meeting is to last through Oct. 22.

Theaters

"Twelfth Night"

Last night in the Tremont Theater, the Stratford Players offered their only variation in repertoire from that of last week in the performance of "Twelfth Night." The cast:

Orsino	Eric Maxon
Sebastian	John Ruddock
Antonio	Stanley Howlett
A Sea Captain	Gerald Kay Souper
Valentine	Ernest Hare
Curio	R. Eric Lee
Sir Toby Belch	Roy Byford
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Kenneth Wicksteed
Malvolio	Randle Ayrton
Feste	Bruno Barnabe
Fabian	Geoffrey Wilkinson
A Priest	C. Rivers Gadsby
Olivia	Dorothy Francis
Viola	Fabia Drake
Maria	Hilda Coxhead

The virtues of this company have been sung in these columns on so many occasions that there seems nothing left but wearisome repetition as it nears the end of its present visit to Boston. So well compassed is its acting generally that the illusion of complete spontaneity is closely approximated. Last night there were also evident quickness and resourcefulness on the part of actors caught in emergencies. So cleverly were the awkward moments concealed that before one might become fully aware of them, the action had moved on at a lively pace. One found no fault with the tempi set by Mr. Byford's Sir Toby, who ran away with most of the honors, or with the more moderate pace of Mr. Ayrton's Malvolio, whose deliberation made effective contrast to the liveliness of Maria and her co-conspirators.

Yet despite the many fine touches given the action, one felt that the company was not at the top of its bent. Strangely out of place were the occasional promptings, singularly at variance with the sureness of stage technique. Nor does one accept with entire equanimity the intrusion of a piano accompaniment to songs professedly accompanied by plucked strings. Yet withal, the performance last night, barring a few slips, was competent. The audience was enthusiastic in its approval and recalled the players many tim

POLICE CHOOSE PORTLAND

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Oct. 15 (AP)—Portland, Ore., was selected today for the 1932 annual convention of the International Association of Police Chiefs.

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Mahogany finished
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It's a beautiful piece of furniture—one you would be proud to own—and every bit of it measures up to MEEKINS' high standard of quality in Furniture. Stands 38 inches high with long center drawer in front and a small drawer inside. The legs are turned from heavy stock—and the whole is substantially built. It would make an ideal addition to any college boy or girl's room!
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Beautiful Quality Broadcloth Hoover dresses in both the short and long collar styles. Choice of white, blue and pink. Sizes 36 to 50.

Railroad Taken Over To Carry Ship's Frame

Moving the giant stern frame of the new 73,000-ton Cunarder, thus far known only as No. 534, from the factory at Darlington, Eng., to the River Clyde, near Glasgow, necessitated the commandeering of an entire section of a railroad, according to Mr. Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the Boston office of the line. The ship is being constructed on the River Clyde.

The frame was shipped "knocked down" in eight sections, or enormous castings. A special train and a completely cleared railway track were used to transport the castings to Middlesbrough at the mouth of the River Tees, where they were loaded aboard a steamer for the final step of their journey to the Clyde, said Mr. Dasey.

Germany's Price For Peace During War Is Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Germany's price for peace "two months before America entered the World War was revealed today by the State Department as "a slice of France" and general allied indemnities.

The information was contained in a hitherto unpublished cablegram from Ambassador James W. Gerard on Feb. 4, 1917, to President Wilson. It was part of a 708-page compilation of official correspondence made public by the State Department.

"Even if there is war," it said, "German military calculates they can starve England before America can do anything. These people have only one god—force."

"If you decide to make any threats," Mr. Gerard advised the President, "threaten war. Germans not afraid of break of diplomatic relations which simply means they can go ahead and do what they please and attack us if they win."

The German terms for peace at that time, Mr. Gerard informed his chief, were:

"Germany to give up Belgium but retaining so-called guarantees such as railroads, forts, a garrison, ports, commercial control, etc.; a slice of France through rectification of frontier; will only give back a small part of Siberia, and Bulgaria can do as she likes with Roumania and everybody must pay indemnities to Germany, etc."

The untold story of an attempt by President Wilson to induce Austria-Hungary to make peace shortly before the United States entered the war, also was disclosed.

DANBURY DIVISION OF RAILWAY TO GO

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Danbury division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will be abolished in the near futfire, it is announced on official authority. In place of a large operating force here there will be substituted an "operating authority."

Lines included in the Danbury division are the former Central New England Railroad and lines extending to Pittsfield, Mass., on the north, South Norwalk on the south and branches to Litchfield and Ridgefield, as well as the lines between Botsford and New Haven and Hawleyville and Bridgeport.

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It affords a wide range of choice and unhurried selection.
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COUNCILORS GIVE SALARIES FOR RELIEF

WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—The eleven members of the City Council last night voted to contribute their quarterly salary checks, $37.50 each, for unemployment relief.

At the same time it was announced that workers of the city would be asked to give voluntarily a portion of their weekly wages for 20 weeks to aid jobless.

Southbridge News In Its New Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass. — The Southbridge News, one of two local newspapers, has just opened its new Elm Street plant, which formerly was the home of the old Quinebaug Club. The building has been completely remodeled and new machinery and equipment installed. The plant is now considered one of the finest among small city papers in the United States.

The Quinebaug Club building, which has been one of the show places in Southbridge, was bought recently by the new management which took over the reins of the News in July. Previous to being a clubhouse, the building was a dwelling. It has stood about 100 years, having been one of the first brick structures erected in the city.

The business, advertising, circulation and accounting departments are located on the first floor, as are the job printing department, the press room and the stereotype room. On the second floor are situated the editorial and composition departments. The News is eight years old, having been published on Aug. 27, 1923.

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Main St. at Pearl, WORCESTER
Women's Apparel and Accessories

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326 Main St., WORCESTER, MASS.
BLUE FOXES
of rare quality adorn our
COATS
—moderately priced

The Finest Trade in a Governor Winthrop Desk
we have ever had
Full 36 inch size; four ball and claw feet; four serpentine drawers, and authentic interior.
$34.95
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A New Low Price for "Foot Savers"
Let us show you, by a trial fitting, how "Foot Savers" patented inbuilt construction gently conforms to the arch! The new "Free Walking" lasts fit even the narrowest heel without slipping or bulging!
Black Kid Brown Kid
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Straps — Step-Ins — Oxfords
SHOES—STREET FLOOR
Denholm & McKay Co.
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LOWELL, MASS.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
"We work with Lowell"
The strongest Guarantee with every purchase.—"Satisfaction or your Money Back."

The Bon Marché
Merchandise of MERIT Only
LOWELL, MASS.
The October Sale of Notions
Feature values in little items of everyday importance—
and a Great Sale of Lamps
and shades—smart new creations with the lowest prices ever.

SECOND FLOOR
Dresses
Smart Velvets
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$13.75
Usually 16.75
Cherry & Webb Co.
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Try this better fuel
Lowell Coke
Lowell Gas Light Co.
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
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Now going on—
Great Store Wide Celebration Sale!
The Sale that features every department . . . new seasonable merchandise at prices not approachable before.

LESTER E. SMITH CO.
1725 Mass. Ave., Lexington
Tel. Lex. 0327

Legs Spring Lamb.....	30c lb.
Forequarters Lamb	12c lb.
Fancy Fowl (4-lb average)	29c lb.
Thick End Rib Corn'd Beef	28c lb.
Armour's Star Hams.....	23c lb.
Friend's Baked Beans....	19c can
Post Bran Flakes.....	9c pkg
Beardsley's Dried Beef...	17c jar
Shell Tuna Fish (½-lb can)	19c
J. A. Apricots (med. can)	19c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Known Store for High-Grade Candy and Ices
87 HANOVER and 602 ELM STREET MANCHESTER, N. H.
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570 Congress Street, PORTLAND, ME.
401 Essex, LAWRENCE, MASS.
Also
The PRISCILLA, 183 Main St., Nashua, N. H.

Carnation MILK
Contains No Preservatives
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Groceries—Meats—Poultry—Freshest of Fruits and Vegetables in Season
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Communism Active in Canada, But Individualism of Citizens Keeps It From Much Growth

Party Organized in 1922 Has Dominion Divided for Purposes of Organisation—Battens on Labor Troubles and Seeks to Win Youth

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Last of fifteen articles

CANADA

Communism has so far secured very little grip in Canada, partly because the native Canadian is extremely individualistic while the Communists are mainly importations from Europe.

The party has 215 groups in the Dominion, with a combined membership of only 4419. Altogether the influence of the party in the Dominion, it is shown, would be negligible were it allowed a smaller measure of publicity than the press usually gives.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Communist Party of Canada was formally organized at the first national convention, held in Toronto, Feb. 17, 1922. It was first called the Workers' Party of Canada.

Its platform comprised consolidation of the existing labor organizations, so as to enable them to carry on a militant struggle against capitalism. The plan was to permeate the labor unions, replacing the present reactionary control by revolutionary leadership. It was, therefore, proposed to participate in the elections, with a view to capturing eventually political power and establishing a working class dictatorship and a workers' republic.

For the purposes of organization the Communist Party has divided the Dominion into nine districts. There are 215 units and factory nuclei, with a combined membership of 4419.

During the past year meetings of unemployed persons have been promoted and largely controlled by Communists, and those in attendance have been urged to join the Communist Party. As an outcome of some of these assemblages the leaders have come into conflict with the authorities and been haled before the courts.

It was reported that four members of the party left for Moscow in October, 1930, to take a year's training as Communist organizers, all expenses being paid by headquarters in Moscow.

A Young Communist League was organized in July, 1922, under the auspices of the Communist Party, and is affiliated with the Communist International in Moscow. Its purpose is to carry Communist doctrines among the working-class youth and to draw them away from youth organizations "established by the capitalists, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, church clubs and Y. M. C. A."

The league purports to have 1800 members, comprised in 70 local units throughout the Dominion.

Bulk of the Communists In Canada Are of Foreign Extraction, Not British

By J. S. WOODSWORTH
Labor Member for Winnipeg, North Center
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Communism in Canada is largely exotic. The native-born Canadian is a confirmed individualist. A considerable number of people of British origin have been trained in Great Britain in the ideals of Socialism, and when confronted with the harshness of capitalism on this continent and overwhelmed by the general apathy and the inefficiency of parliamentary procedure, have sometimes swung to the left. Some of these are found among the leaders of the Communist Party here.

But a large number of our Communists have come from middle European countries where Communism is prevalent, and where social democracy has become very conservative. The Jews, Ukrainians and the Finns are found in considerable numbers in the Communist Party. These groups live largely in the atmosphere of Europe rather than that of America. They read European papers and copy European tactics and modes of expression.

Undoubtedly the Communist Party draws its inspiration largely from Moscow. How much financial support there is I am unable to say.

In so far as the Communists participate in elections, publish literature, and hold meetings, and organize the unemployed and the hitherto unorganized workers, they may be said to be working through constitutional channels. The party, however, seems to court publicity and hence is frequently led into holding parades which go counter to police regulations and thus ultimately lead to violence.

The Communist Party, however, is not a menace. Its influence would be negligible were it not that influential bodies are so apprehensive they insist on giving it the publicity which it so much desires. Communism, however, is bound to exert a certain influence, even in individualistic America.

Developments in Russia constitute a standing challenge which cannot be ignored, and which have more or less captured the imagination of large numbers of the workers. In a new sense, capitalism is on trial.

Although the Communist Party, as such, is perhaps not making much progress, its ideas are permeating sections of society that hitherto have given little thought to economic affairs, and have always considered the status quo as both desirable and final.

The Communist Party is not represented in the Federal House or in any provincial legislature, though on a number of occasions the party has run candidates.

For several years the Communist Party was represented in the Winnipeg City Council by one alderman. He owed his election in part to a Nationalist vote, he being a Ukrainian and the Ukrainians, irrespective of party, giving him very substantial support. This is the only instance in which a Communist has held public office in Canada.

Communism has undoubtedly made its influence felt in all the larger industrial areas, and also in the rural districts of the Province of Saskatchewan. The tactics of the Party have, however, often led to an alienation of popular sympathy.

Economic unrest has undoubtedly been the chief factor in furthering the growth of Communism, which has endeavored to capitalize unemployment and the repressive measures which have frequently been adopted by the police.

Boston Art Notes

Luigi Lucioni

Though some rather pompous exposition of the works of Luigi Lucioni heralded his coming to Boston, fortunately the inherent charm of his canvases overcomes any prejudices that might have been instilled by the "informative" literature. An exhibition of his pictures is on view at the Casson Galleries.

Lucioni in his thirtieth year has already come into his own as a painter. His work is known and liked and acquired. His style—one that is ingratiating—contains qualities that may be appreciated by the connoisseur, and that are within the comprehension of the layman. Though he was born in Italy, he was brought up and educated in America. As in many painters of today, it is difficult to establish a racial affinity in style, yet there is that wistfulness and quiet in Mr. Lucioni's work which have settled over all Italian painting since the last tumultuous outbursts of the tenebrosi.

There is a pleasing variety in the subject matter, as there is in technical developments. Mr. Lucioni can paint impeccable still life, which answers every qualification of textural accuracy, for he is sensitive and observant. But there is more than visual perceptiveness; there is in the process some subordination, some emphasis, in color notes, or design planning, which enfolds material textures with æsthetic stuffs. At the basis is an inclusive design which absorbs the contributory details. It is an accurate still life which is not just an inventory but a pattern of objects which lose their individuality to a larger scheme.

Where the still life contains no dramatic content, the landscapes are filled with poetry. Mr. Lucioni's rendering of the New England countryside is an extraordinary feat. He has caught the natural beauty of the rolling terrain, the rich verdure of the foliage, the modest restraint of the houses tucked away among the hills. There is refinement in the atmosphere, dignity in the pictorial mood, grandeur in the dark, deep shadows of the fir trees. Some details seem microscopically rendered, others, such as the contours of distant hills, are abstracted to make a rhythmic linear effect. The illusion of amplitude in the spread of space is remarkable. There is no slurring over. Mr. Lucioni faces a meticulous job squarely. The respect for small details does not weaken his sense of proportion. The pictures warrant observation, both at close analytical and at distant synthetical view.

The portraiture by Mr. Lucioni gives subject for debate. It depends upon the same considerations as the still life. The person is part of the decorations which envelop him. The artist does not single him out for emphasis. He remains in the surrounding text, a part and only a part of the design network.

Alfred Hutty

Prints and drawings by Alfred Hutty are also to be seen at the Casson Galleries. Persistence with portrayal of trees has led Mr. Hutty to a rich subject matter for design. The robust trunks and weblike foliage give a splendid opportunity for contrast. In trees Mr. Hutty finds not only a good measure of ornament but a number of beautiful moods.

D. A.

Underhill Decries Public Spending

Warning against the spending of billions of dollars upon public works, Representative Charles L. Underhill, Somerville, told members of the brokers division of the Boston Real Estate Exchange yesterday that every dollar so spent must sooner or later be taken from the pockets of the already-burdened taxpayer.

It is almost impossible, he said, to drive into the public consciousness the fact that money appropriated by the Government is money taken from the public. "There is much hysteria now," he said, "that taxation is a dangerous subject for one in public life to discuss truthfully. Taxes are higher now than they were 20 or 30 years ago, and the public has become accustomed to going to the Government for almost everything it wants."

Mr. Underhill called particular attention to the expensive modern school building "implanting in the minds of the children a taste for luxury that few will probably enjoy." He pointed to the waste connected with the printing business of the Government and declared that the income therein is not enough to pay the cost of correcting typographical errors. He took up the cost of public buildings and parks and stated that cities are vying with one another in expenses they cannot afford.

Coming down to his main contention, that the Government should retrench in the building of public works, he declared that "when the Government appropriates money to build things, it takes the money from the employers of labor. Thereby it increases the costs of production and starts a vicious circle."

The remedy he suggested is a return to the old-fashioned ideas of thrift, industry and sacrifice. All the isms, nostrums and panaceas simply take the money from the public instead of giving the people an opportunity to put it into their own pockets, he said.

REVERE BEACH AREA IMPROVEMENT URGED

Expenditure of $30,000, for the improvement of a tract of land adjacent to the Revere Beach Railway, was recommended yesterday by the Metropolitan District Commission, it was announced. This plot, owned by the Commonwealth, comprises about 40 acres of land and about five acres of water.

In its report the commission reported that it believed the establishment of a proposed nine-hole golf course and the expense of improving the entire tract was impracticable. It suggested the filling-in and loaming of about six acres of the area and the acquisition of a small tract of three acres of land on the side of the creek opposite the Parkway to permit further straightening of the creek. It did not favor any proposition to sell the land.

MANY AUTOMOBILES TAKEN OFF HIGHWAYS

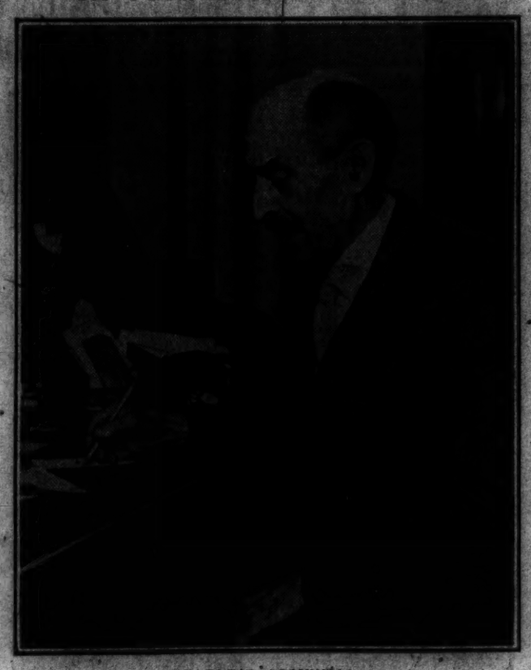
As a result of the October automobile safety drive of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, state registrar of motor vehicles, more than 300 suspensions and revocations of motor vehicle registrations and operators' licenses were received at the State House yesterday, it was announced.

Out of 4677 complaints which have been turned in by inspectors throughout the State since the beginning of the safety drive, 1628 have received warnings while action has been taken against the remainder. Ten per cent of those turned in were found to have had previous records of improper driving, Mr. Ryan said the reports showed. Comment on the success of this drive will be radiocast by Mr. Ryan over Station WBZ at 7:30 Saturday evening.

'THEODORE ROOSEVELT DAY'

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—The birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, Oct. 17, was set apart as "Theodore Roosevelt Day" by acting Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, in a proclamation issued yesterday.

His Good Deeds Follow Him



GEORGE E. CORNWALL

One Boston Business at Least Never Has Any Slack Periods

That Is the Helping of Discharged Prisoners to Get a Fresh Start, and the Massachusetts Society's Administrator Is Always Busy

Although business generally may be slack, down in a little Pemberton Square office there is a man whose "business" always keeps up. His name is Mr. George E. Cornwall. His business is to administer aid to men who have been released from penal institutions in Massachusetts. He is the agent for the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners—the sole administrator of the small fund that this charitable organization raises from year to year through a few endowments and public subscription in an effort to set discharged prisoners on their feet.

Money isn't all that Mr. Cornwall has to offer men who come out from prisons, as a good many have occasion to realize. Once a man, well dressed and prosperous in appearance, walked into the little office that faces northwest in the shadow of the gray stone headquarters of the Suffolk County Court.

"Do you remember the advice you gave me 20 years ago?" the visitor asked as he shook hands with the agent. Mr. Cornwall smiled. For nearly half a century he has been giving advice to thousands of discharged prisoners. The well-dressed man had come to Mr. Cornwall's office the day that he was released from a prison in western Massachusetts. Mr. Cornwall had given the young man some money to get home to his people, but more, it seems, in the way of a few well-spoken words of advice.

Twenty years later, it appeared that the wise counsel of Mr. Cornwall had gone further than the financial start. The man was a resident of another state. He had a good business, a home and family. He was spending a vacation with his wife and children. He was driving through Boston. The man had never forgotten the agent for the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners.

Mr. Cornwall spoke of other cases, and while he was talking, the office door swung slowly open. A man shuffled in. His clothes were shabby; he was generally unkempt. He had a slip of paper for Mr. Cornwall. It bore a familiar heading, "Deer Island House of Correction." The agent studied the slip in silence. The caller tugged at his cap in a restless, bewildered way. Once he sat up quickly when the cash register in the barber shop on the other side of the flimsy partition clanged harshly.

"Got out today, I see," the agent remarked. He finished scrutinizing the paper that had the name, age, sentence, offense, date of release and former commitments of his visitor. "What can I do for you?" The discharged prisoner wanted a job. He could do anything about an automobile with tools. He realized his appearance might affect his chances of getting a fresh start—his former record, perhaps. But a few dollars would permit him to spruce up considerably. With that he could get a hair cut, lodgings and other things to tide him over until he got work.

Mr. Cornwall didn't have to ask the man many questions. The man didn't drink. That seems to make a difference in any dealings that the agent has with discharged prisoners—a big difference where the giving of money is involved. The man thanked Mr. Cornwall as he took $3. He wore an expression of greater self-assurance when he quietly went away.

Working with Mr. Cornwall is Mr. A. L. McMullin, a resident of Front Street, Marblehead, who helps in the office sometimes but more often outside among people who he thinks would be interested in the work that the society does for former prisoners. Mr. McMullin has spent years in helping men who have been released from prison. The quiet-spoken Marblehead man does a lot for men who are still in confinement. At the State Prison in Charlestown, he arranges concerts given—often gratuitously—by such artists as members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sometimes men come to Mr. Cornwall's office who have been in and out of prison for years. No other charitable organization is able to deal with these men as quickly and as justly as the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners, its agent contends. He has the records of every discharged prisoner in Massachusetts at his disposal. Every man that the society has helped is listed in Mr. Cornwall's records.

This system, which fills a number of large indexed books, is called "the log." The reason is that the system of recording prisoners dates back to the agent whom Mr. Cornwall succeeded back in 1894. The former agent was a retired master in the merchant service. Mr. Cornwall has found no need to improve on the system adopted by Captain Russell, who was master of the Massachusetts training ship before coming to the society. There is no getting around these records. When a discharged prisoner comes into the office, his record is already there.

Mr. Cornwall told of a case that is typical of the work which the society does and the influence it wields upon discharged prisoners. A man was serving a life sentence at the State Prison for murder. He had served 20 years with a good record for excellent conduct. Through Mr. Cornwall's efforts the man eventually was paroled.

The man was an expert mechanic. Mr. Cornwall communicated with Mr. Henry Ford. Would the automobile manufacturer consider hiring this man? Word came from Detroit that there was an opening for the man. The society paid his fare out to Michigan. The paroled prisoner worked hard and prospered. He saved his money.

One day, a number of years later, a letter came to Mr. Cornwall from the former prisoner. Would Mr. Cornwall see if he could obtain a pardon for the man? The paroled prisoner wanted to take the initial step toward becoming an American citizen. Almost never had a pardon been granted to a paroled man. But at a special meeting, the Governor and Council granted one in this case. That was the last that Mr. Cornwall heard from that former "lifer." But the agent was satisfied that the pardoned man was on the right road.

This is the work that Mr. Cornwall and his assistant, as well as Mr. Arthur H. Wellman, Boston attorney and president of the society, and the other officers are hoping not only to maintain but to increase either through public subscription or endowment. Last year, the society aided nearly 2000 discharged prisoners. But altogether there were more than 30,000 men turned out of penal institutions throughout the State with nothing more to start with than the few clothes that covered them.

REICH CABINET WINS BY VOTE OF 294 TO 270

Economic Party Swings to Side of Chancellor at Last Minute

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Cabinet of the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, was sustained today on a vote of confidence in the Reichstag. The ballot was 294 to 270.

Thus, by a margin of 24 votes the Chancellor turned back once again the threat of Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists who had combined this time with the Nationalist Party headed by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg.

These two, who have been the Government's strongest opponents since it took office, combined forces after the recent overturn in the Bruening Cabinet and at a joint meeting in Harzburg served notice of their intention to turn the Chancellor out of office if they could.

When the Reichstag conveped, the Government was sure of 243 votes and thought it could pick up enough from the smaller parties to give it a margin of at least one ballot.

Then the Economic Party announced that it would swing its support to the Chancellor.

When the vote was taken there were three abstentions.

A motion of lack of confidence in Gen. Wilhelm Groener, head of the military and police as Minister of Defense and Minister of the Interior, was introduced by the Communists, but was defeated by a vote of 321 to 233, with 16 abstentions.

A similar motion directed against the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Schiele, also was rejected.

Merchant Buys Plane To Speed Up Business

To meet the growing demand for speed in the conducting of business, Mr. Fred Gilley, Boston worsted yarn merchant, has taked up aviation, with the idea of flying on all business trips, shortening the time of other travel, to make contacts. Mr. Gilley is said to be the first worsted yarn man in the eastern part of the United States to take this step as an aid to business.

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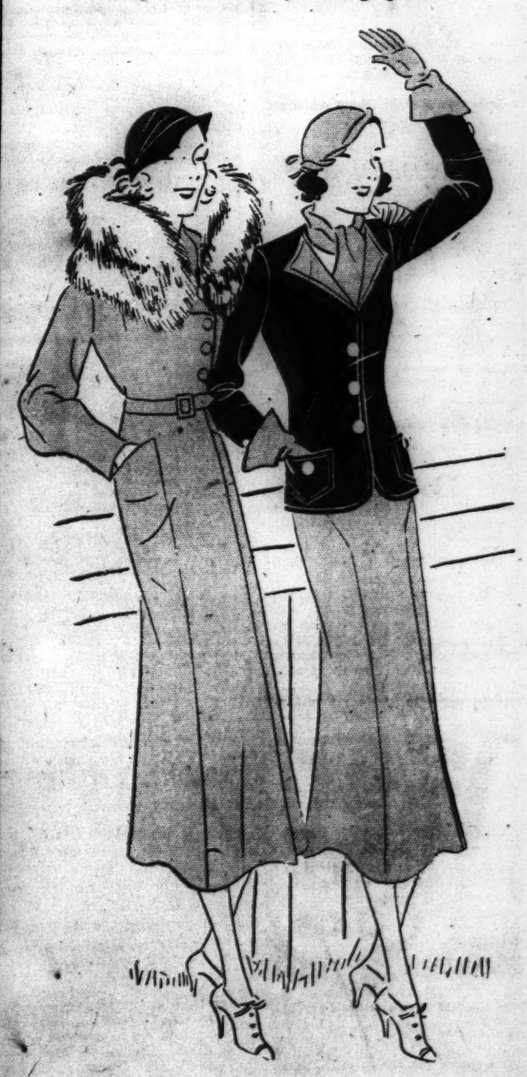

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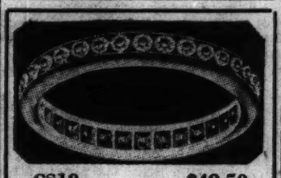

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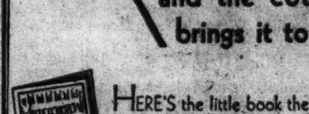

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

Old World Crafts in Canada

By THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the four long years that Canada toiled under the burden of the World War, listening day by day to the march of her sons to the battlefields, she learned to know better than ever before her children of many racial origins. A common aim revealed the strength and weaknesses of her social life and threw a meteoric searchlight on the character of the different nationalities that call the Canadian provinces "home."

After the war far-sighted Canadians continued to work toward a better understanding among the various racial groups. Folk festivals and nationality exhibitions were organized extensively. Certain prominent women in Canada awoke to the fact that the simplest solution was to have the different nationalities meet on the common ground of arts and crafts; there the barriers of language, manners and customs were overcome through the medium of creative expression.

It was with the objective of "know thy neighbor" that the Canadian Handicraft Guild was originated in 1928. So far the Province of Quebec is the only one giving monetary assistance. The guild has the twofold purpose of fostering good fellowship and understanding, and also of preserving the cultural and artistic heritage of the various racial groups, through the most powerful agency of all, the Canadian home.

The Winnipeg Exposition

The writer had the opportunity to be present at an exhibition of the Province of Manitoba branch of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, given last February in the spacious Hudson's Bay Company store in Winnipeg.

In common with the other prairie provinces, Manitoba has many nationality groups, gathered in the provincial metropolis and throughout the rural districts, where farming and fishing form the main occupations. Some of these groups, such as the British, French, and Scandinavian, have lived and worked together for more than half a century. During the last three decades there has been a large influx from eastern and central Europe; these immigrants came in very large numbers during the decade immediately preceding the war. In addition, there are also extensive Indian reservations, where the Red Man is gradually coming under the influence of his white neighbor.

Nothing could have symbolized the purpose of the exhibition in Winnipeg better than the draped flags of the 14 participating nationalities. Somehow they lent dignity and a historic aspect to the general effect. Representatives of the various racial groups in native costumes displayed and explained the different exhibits. It seemed as if the visitor passed from one European country to another.

Priceless Indian Exhibit

In the very center was a collection of the Indian art of the Canadian northwest, considered the finest in existence today. It happend to be the first time that particular collection, valued at $35,000, had been displayed to the public. Much of this unique art is not procurable any more, inasmuch as it died with the older Indians.

There were to be found representations of the work of the tribes in the Yukon, Hudson's Bay, Athabasca, Herschel Island and Norway House districts. A great deal of early Canadian history was interwoven in the objects in the exhibit, which told tales of the North Country, its daring and dangers. The collection showed the skillfully executed beadwork; the exceptionally fine silk work on fine caribou hide; and the porcupine-quill work, a lost art now. All of these were, in former days, to be found on the costume of the chieftain when he was in the height of his glory. Some of the finest pieces, it is known, were four and five years in the making and some were in constant use for 40 years. Each piece of exquisite design told a story intensely human, and the Indian's endeavors to adapt himself to his environment are also expressed in his art work.

Home Industries

The craft of the 14 nationalities of European extraction portrayed varied forms of home arts and crafts. The Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada had gathered exhibits from 31 different points. There was a display of French-Canadian work sent by the Quebec Government.

Certain exhibits made an unforgettable impression on the writer, such as the dower chest from Poland; the weaving of the British group; the gold embroidery and filigree work of the Icelanders; the petit-point and naturalistic work in bright colors of the Hungarians; the Norwegian bride's trousseau linen; the lace and tapestries of the Greeks; the wrought iron of the Swiss; and the lighted cathedral of Milan, Italy, created in miniature in fretwork. The artist who built this model put upon it 7500 hours.

In and around the main exhibit were showcases where one could see many a treasured heirloom brought from Europe. There were hand-woven and dyed wall hangings from Roumania; a Swiss miniature chalet carved in wood and made into a musical box; dyed sheepskin rugs and carved wooden bowls from Iceland.

In gathering the exhibit the executive committee of the Manitoba Handcraft Guild stated that so many beautiful objects were sent in that it was a matter of eliminating and selecting what was most characteristic of each nationality.

Perhaps the major result of the exhibition was the general spirit of good will that it aroused. Also it awakened in the Canadian a pride in his old-world heritage that is often cast aside in the new land.

This Electric Mixer Whips, Beats and Mixes Electrically. There Are Three Speeds, and the Two Beaters Can Be Separated, so That One Single Arm Can Be Used in a Tall Glass of Malted Milk or Fruit Drink. It Can Be Had With a Reamer and With an Oil Dripper Attachment Above.

New Electrical Helpers

IT IS impossible to grow complacent about that modern miracle, electricity. No sooner does it seem as if every burden had been lifted that could reasonably be shifted to that agent than the engineers think up a new way of making housekeeping a lighter task.

We can even heat our homes with electricity! An electric unit is placed in the wall of each room, and the warm air is circulated into the room by means of a fan; no central heating system is needed. This most of us hope will be the ultimate in home heating, since electricity is certainly the cleanest and least bothersome of fuels.

In the field of ventilation, there are any number of efficient arrangements. The simplest of course is the ventilator that slips into the upper window sash and can be moved from room to room, keeping the air fresh and pure and free from unpleasant odors. But there is another type that is installed right into the wall that is highly recommended and efficient. Then there is a humidifier which fits into the wall and is covered by an attractive mirror door with a grilled opening. This system really provides the adequate moisture needed to keep the atmosphere of a heated house pleasant and comfortable in all weather, since it is controlled by a thermostat which we regulate to suit our individual needs.

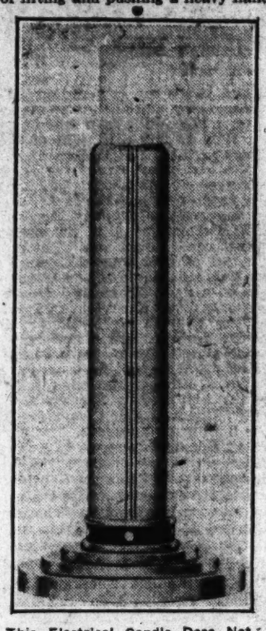
Lights With Batteries

In the kitchen some of the most welcome innovations of recent years are the electric mixers. The simplest type whips, beats, mixes, reams and, in addition, it has an oil dripper which adds the oil gradually when the mixer is preparing mayonnaise. This mixer has a double-beater arm, but one of the beaters is detachable when a single arm is needed for mixing electrically a malted milk or fruit drink in a tall glass.

The more elaborate electric kitchen units do all the mixing, reaming, whipping, as well as many other more intricate tasks, such as slicing, grating, crushing, shelling peas, chopping food, breaking up ice, freezing ice cream, sharpening knives, polishing silver and several other things besides. They are veritable robots in the kitchen.

There are electric washers small enough for the most compact of apartment kitchens, as well as regular-sized ones that handle everything from a sheer piece of lingerie to a pair of boy's play clothes—handle them thoroughly yet gently and spin them damp-dry without any hard creases to iron out or buttons to be replaced, as is so often the case with the wringer.

The ironers banish all of the work of lifting and pushing a heavy hand iron (which counts up to several tons of weight lifted for each week's ironing). And these ironers can now be had with both ends open for ironing ruffles, pleats, gathers, as well as flat work.



This Electrical Candle Does Not Require Any Cord or Plug Attachment, as It Runs by Its Own Battery. The Little Dots Around the Base Are Luminous, so That the Candle Can Be Located in the Dark. It Lights up When Lifted.

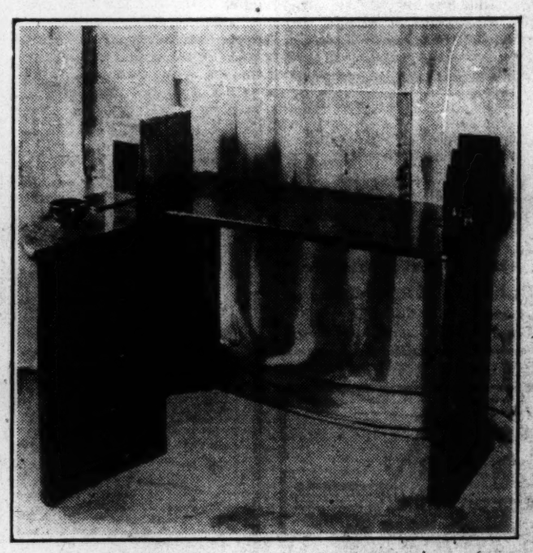
Wireless Candles

One of the most ingenious of the new lighting arrangements is an electric candle that lights up when lifted. It runs on its own battery hence does not require to be attached to any cord or plug. It is smartly finished in chromium with luminous dots around the base which enable it to be located instantly in the dark. It is an ideal bedside light.

Another similar light is one that can be hung on the wall or on a hook anywhere and lighted up when needed. This is also operated on its own battery and so does not need to be connected anywhere. It is ideal to have around the house for use in the closet or in odd corners, and of course it makes a wonderful light to take camping or to the country cottage.

What will be next? We look around our homes now and think that every possible convenience has been thought of, but some resourceful engineer is probably at this moment working on some new electrical servant to lighten our tasks.

Oiled paper from bread is nice to roll dough on, saving the washing of the bread board. A toy rolling pin is more convenient than a large one, and takes up less drawer space.



DESIGNED BY PIERRE CHAREAU Bonney

A Walnut Desk Cleverly Planned for Small Working Quarters.

This right-angle form, with drawers at hand and yet out of the way, leaving plenty of free knee space, will be appreciated by serious table workers. The wing at the left affords room for a portable typewriter when this is not in immediate use; or for reference books. Yet the wall area occupied is insignificant.

Handmade Daisies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HANDMADE daisy trimming is not only a novel bit of fancy work but one of the prettiest decorations imaginable for children's wear, whether the child is of nursery age or a full-fledged "junior."

The basis for this trimming is a collection of fluffy angora wool daisies of any pastel shade, having a darker wool for their centers and intermediate crocheting which connects the detached daisies in the desired form.

An interesting and easily operated little gadget is provided on which to make each daisy separately. This is a small circle of brass with spokes set at intervals around its circumference. The wool is pulled back and forth around these radiating spokes, forming the petals of the daisy. These are then caught together with wool of the contrasting color, making the daisy's center. A twist of the metal base releases the finished daisy and off it drops! The gadget is then ready for the making of another set of petals.

With a sufficient supply of daisies crocheted together, almost anything can be made, from a delightfully soft baby's blanket to a sophisticated necklace trimming of the "lei" type, suitable for the girl of high school age. It is all a matter of arrangement. This work is particularly appropriate at this time when light-weight woolens are among the most fashionable of dress fabrics and are to be had in the loveliest of colorings. The opportunity for two- and three-color daisy trimming effects also presents a new vista of possibilities.

When used as a finish for a garment, the daisies can be kept separate and sewed close together along the edge of collar or sleeves, so that half the petals extend beyond the fabric. The separate flowers can also be arranged in scalloped effect as an edge finish. When used as a U-shaped neckline of the "lei" type, this daisy chain is specially graceful for a child of almost any age. There is also shown a model "daisy beret," the crown being made of the flowers and a border out of wool matching the color used for the center of the daisies. The edge of this convenient little cap is crocheted over an elastic, so that a close-fitting head covering is assured. A charming little bonnet for the baby, matching its carriage robe, also exploits the wool daisy mode of trimming.

Best results are gained when there is a contrast in quality of wool used as well as in the colors. The fluffy angora is usually preferred for the flowers, with ordinary worsted for the crocheting which connects the separate daisies to form the article to be made. Two shades of the same color are effective in this way as a change from contrasting tones.

Costs of Electrical Operation

New York

THE cost to the housewife of using various electrical appliances is indirectly revealed in a nation-wide survey of public utility progress made recently by Moody's Investors Service. In showing the increasing earnings of electric light and power companies, the report cites figures indicating the large increase in use of electrical appliances in housework.

Estimates that have been made, the report states, show that the average annual consumption in kilowatt hours of an electric range is 1500; a refrigerator, 725; an ironing machine, 125; a radio set, 103; a cooker, 100; a washer, 50; a percolator, 50, and a vacuum cleaner, 36 kilowatt hours a year.

If this be translated into costs at 6 cents per kilowatt hour, a rate found in many cities, it shows that the average annual cost of electric current for operating the range is $90; for the refrigerator, $43.50; for the ironing machine, $7.50; for the radio set, $6.18; for the cooker, $6; for the washer, $3; for the percolator, $3, and for the vacuum cleaner, $2.16. To these costs should be added the annual depreciation of the machine, and the cost of repairs, if one wishes to arrive at an exact figure.

Translated again into monthly expenses, for current the range would cost $7.50 per month; the refrigerator, $3.62; the ironing machine, 62 cents; the radio set, 51 cents, which does not include the cost of tubes and accessories; the cooker, 50 cents; the washer, 25 cents; the percolator, 25 cents, and the vacuum cleaner, 18 cents per month.

Sackcloth and Good Cheer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE modern trend toward simplicity has suggested new uses for plain fabrics, and simple homely stains. An idea for wall covering, unique indeed, but one that can be utilized most effectively in a small living room or bed-sitting room, eliminating the labor of painting or papering, is the employment of plain finely meshed sacking cloth. This can be bought in any color for 4s. 11d. (about $1) a yard, 50 inches wide, and can be used admirably for walls in place of paper or distemper. With a few slight additions, such as bands of contrasting material, it can form the fabric for the room furnishings as well.

The home, to be attractive, must be warm and cozy on autumn and winter evenings, and this novel idea has warmth to recommend it. The method of applying the sacking cloth is very simple. The essential thing to remember is to keep the material square with the walls, otherwise the crease in the cloth, which must be left to give quaintness to the general effect, will be crooked. Lay the sacking cloth quite flat on the walls and do not stretch it in any way. The selvedge is valuable for effect, and must be left unturned, as this helps the edges to look sharper and neater. Having measured how far the length of the sacking cloth will go, sew the next width lightly to it, overlapping the edges, then fasten it to the wall with small brass-headed nails. This is the foundation of the sackcloth room, and one will be delighted with the original effect thus produced.

Draperies must be the next consideration. The curtains must also be of sacking cloth fabric, but here a little color may be introduced if desired, either in the form of deep bands of plain-colored material with curtain girdles to correspond (these, if there are long windows, have the advantage of breaking the straight line); or of a border of appliqued flowers or colored squares. These last are quite pleasing and effective, and can be introduced in any color scheme which is fancied.

The chair coverings should be severely simple, made of the same plain fabric as the walls and plainly piped in the color chosen. A beautiful note may be introduced by one of the hand-worked table covers shown in the illustration.

The sackcloth room having taken form and character, all that is necessary to complete a pleasant effect is to introduce simple furniture and somewhat primitive accessories. The new stained furniture, made in beautiful blues, greens, reds and rich browns, will be a wise choice. Many are the charming accessories to be found in the new stains. Among them are book ends, such as those illustrated. Accessories for the fireplace are particularly important in autumn evenings. A wooden box to hold logs, stained a lovely brown, will add much to the quaintness of the room, in spite of its obvious usefulness.

If neutral sacking cloth is chosen for background, the introduction of color will be easy. The stained furniture can be kept in good condition by polishing and is most practical. If the choice is colored sacking cloth for the walls, mahogany stained furniture and other accessories will complete a scheme of some originality.

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A Practical Wall Covering Which Can Be Removed to Other Quarters Is Sacking Cloth, Attached by Brass-Headed Nails. It Calls for Simple Furniture and Accessories, Which Achieve Their Interest Through Quaint Forms and Good Color. Embroidery in Heavy Yarns and Strong Patterns Is Also Harmonious. The Table Illustrated Shows Appropriate Book-Ends and a Heavy, Restrained Cover.

Seat of the Hostess

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A question which sometimes comes up concerns the place which the hostess should occupy at the table.

This point is not regulated by any rule of etiquette but rather by convenience and circumstances. As a rule, the woman at the home table chooses for her seat the one facing the serving pantry. While this should be done very casually it need be none the less effective, and, from this vantage point, the hostess can quietly summon a maid with a glance, should some direction seem unavoidable.

In a maidless household the seating arrangements at the family table are usually reversed, the hostess sitting conveniently near the door of service, so that she may slip back and forth as inconspicuously as possible. In all such matters, the basic idea is to do what best promotes the comfort of the group, of minimizing the appearance of work devolving on any one member of the family, as well as making things easier for whoever serves.

Seating arrangements at a restaurant are governed by different conditions, the women of the group being carefully given the best places. These are the ones farthest from a serving station and not in the direct line of constant passing. In restaurants where there is an entertainment the advantageous seats are those facing the performers. So many of the smart restaurants now have continuous wall seats, luxuriously upholstered and cushioned, that a woman and her escort often sit side by side, instead of opposite each other, as was formerly held to be correct according to the rules of etiquette.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most fascinating tasks connected with autumn housecleaning is dusting and rearranging the books on one's bookshelves. Much has been said and written about the relative advantages or disadvantages of "books behind glass" and "books on friendly open shelves." The advocates of glass-inclosed book shelves say that the protection thus afforded their books eliminates the necessity for frequent dusting such as open-shelf books require. Whatever the plan of our library shelves, we will wish, at housecleaning time, to take down every book, open each one and gently snap it together. We will carefully wipe gilt-edged leaves and bindings as we pile our books on chairs and tables in the exact order in which they have been taken from the shelves; we always do this, although we well know that they will not be replaced again in the same order.

A cloudy, perhaps stormy, day is the best one to select for cleaning the bookshelves. We will, on such a day, be less likely to be interrupted. A feeling of having "the whole day before us" is essential when we are to give our book friends their allotted places for the long winter evenings before us. An open fire will lend cheerfulness and a fine sense of discrimination which we will need, for there are certain important decisions to be made.

There are several reasons why our books never return to their former positions on the shelves. The children are older by a few months than they were at last housecleaning time and they will enjoy some books which were then just a bit "beyond them," therefore we will choose such books to put on the shelves with which each child's room is equipped, saying nothing about the contribution until discovery furnishes a happy surprise. Again there may be a few books that we will feel we can now get along without; these should be allowed to amuse or instruct others as they have us. Perhaps we know of a small community library which would be richer for a contribution from our supply. This matter of selection will be a real test of our generosity.

Dusting books is a splendid training in the art of concentrating upon the task at hand. Just a peep inside the covers of one of our favorites can so easily lead us afield for the entire day. We may be going to decide upon one or two, not more, which we will put on our reading table for "pick-up reading" during the winter; this is a difficult task, as there are so many we should like to include in this list. It still remains true that "a crowd of books distracts."

* * *

A well-known picture called "The Bookworm" illustrates the temptation to "just peep" into several books while supposedly intent upon the task of selecting just one. It shows a studious looking man atop a step ladder, to which elevation he has evidently climbed for the purpose of selecting a book from the shelves with which the walls of his room are lined. A book is precariously anchored between his knees, another one rests under his left arm, still another is clasped in his right hand, while he is oblivious to all about him, and even to his position near the ceiling, as he is intently reading from one which he holds in his left hand. He has evidently found what A. A. Milne calls "a Sustaining Book such as would comfort a Wedged Bear in Great Tightness."

When the library shelves are clean and in order we shall turn our attention to the books in the guest room; a delicate matter of selection as not all guests have the same reading tastes. And then there is that little red shelf in the kitchen that is quite an important library in itself, holding, as it does, the "key to the situation," in culinary and home management affairs.

But now we may rest for a while by the fire which is by this time a bed of glowing embers. The children have come in from school, and we appreciate the full meaning of the lines written by Robert Southey in 1822:

Here I possess—what more should I require?
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Hold over the Left-Overs

Are there vegetables . . . fruit . . . meat remaining from yesterday's dinner? Think before you throw them away. Won't you be buying more of the very same thing in a day or two? Now—instead of repeating your menus, why not make something entirely different out of what you already have? Ham, beef, or veal left over can be combined with Knox Sparkling Gelatine to make a wonderfully tempting Meat Loaf. The Meat Loaf requires only a fourth of the package—so you'll have ample left to make three other different dishes, six servings each, whenever you care to. You'll care to soon—for Knox brings out the full flavor of the foods it's used with; it contains no flavoring, sweetening or coloring of its own. Insist on Knox.

Meat Loaf (6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine; ½ cup cold water; 1 cup stock, well seasoned; ½ onion, pesled and sliced; ½ stalk celery; 2 teaspoonfuls lemon juice; 1 cup chopped cold cooked veal, ham, beef or chicken; 2 tablespoonfuls canned pimentos, cut in thin strips; 1 teaspoonful finely chopped parsley.

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Add onion and celery to stock, bring to the boiling point, let boil three minutes, strain and pour over soaked gelatine. Add lemon juice, cool, and when mixture begins to stiffen, add meat, pimentos and chopped parsley. Turn into wet mold, and chill. Remove from mold, and cut in slices for serving.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Jocund lytel Fowles"

(Birds in October)

AS IN spring the tides of air are stirred with the wings of arriving birds, so in this month the sky is full of their going. But not wholly so, for, as if some gentle wraith of May turned back to greet October, we may see day by day the coming of migrants who rest with us awhile before journeying further south. Occasionally, too, we have the northward flying birds dropped down for an hour to swell our autumn numbers. For this month sees the high watermark of migration. The swallows have been departing in contingents for nearly a month, and now the rearguard gathers upon the thatch and in the empty plum tree, sends out a few scouts, circles about the stream and is gone. The thin, high cries that have sounded in our ears at dawn and sunset the summer long will be heard no more until some morn of April sees the swift blue wings mirrored for an instant in the sunny pool.

The little cuckoos have followed the track of the parent birds who left so much earlier; the nightjar, many song-thrushes, larks and wagtails have departed, too. Even in November, however, the yellow wagtail may be seen along the watercress beds, watched curiously by downy bullfinches pressed shoulder to shoulder on some sheltered bole. Now the pretty things are busy about the seeded sorrel, while above them the hawfinches peck out the kernels of the crimson haws. Wrens, no larger apparently than the wild bees that bask in the October sun, turn minute brown heads to watch us as we pass, and the wood pigeons walk among the beechnuts with soft sound.

We have become so accustomed to think of the inward stream of birds in spring, and their summer crowding about all our ways, as marking the richest hours of our bird life, that we, too, often neglect the priceless opportunities that autumn and winter afford for growing acquainted with our guests in field and hedgerow. In summer the green glooms still further conceal the secret nests; adult birds are about the business of supporting clamorous families, and sometimes for weeks together we do little more than catch fugitive glimpses of wings that flash past us even as we look, or hear small voices behind the leaves, and little feet that scramble among the beams under the thatch where the martins have built. But in these less sheltering days we may do much.

Long before the first frosts fall, the birds will gather for bounty in every welcoming garden. Robins crowd in on flung gusts of song. Sparrows, little feathered mice, will slip in and out of the bird bath all the year round, but now the tits will join them and dip and splash with the same energy as they used to swing on our strung cokernuts. High up in the baring trees, rooks converse about their empty nests, nearer earth a glint of gold and a tentative ripple of notes betray the yellow-hammer, busy about the glowing clusters on the rowan tree, the missel thrushes come and go, while blackbirds tug at the rosehaws. At sundown the linnets sing.

It is so easy, against these paler skies, to mark differences of form and flight; and, just as a gray day of storm in summer intensifies the lovely green, so the fine shades of coloring in soft feathers and downy breasts are sharpened now. Where the gulls wheel above the shining river, it is hard to distinguish the species, with the exception of the blackheaded gull recognized by his laughing note; but, as they come to rest, bronze legs mark the common gull, pink feet and white barred wing the herring gull.

Out on the windy common the fieldfares have arrived, and the peewit circles with soft cries. On the edge of the greenwood, already showing its delicate tracery of twigs against the pale noon gold, the creeper—little ash-brown bird—slips spirally up the elm trunk. About the boles in summer, feathered with leaves as they were, he passed as a shadow passes, only to be seen for the most part in the stillness and dew of the early morning. A bedroom on the ground floor, and we noiseless on our pillows, saw him on his ascent to the lowest branches. With incredible swiftness he circled the trunk, creeping on small sure feet, up and up, until an outflung green arm sent him fluttering down, to repeat his spiral course on the next tree. Now he is easier to mark, though still swift and silent. An elfin hammering, and the sheen of a dark-blue coat, betrays the nuthatch where he has wedged his treasure in an angle between two branches and attacks the shell.

Deeper in the wood, where the soft coo of wild pigeons breathes on the air and the cock pheasant walks in splendor among the littered beech mast, a sharper, more businesslike tapping sets us on the watch. If we have come incautiously, we may wait in vain for sight or sound; but, if we have walked quietly and in peace, the tapping is resumed, a haunting sound—or a shimmer of green wings about a crimson head sets us straining for one more glimpse before the shadowy aisles receive him—the green woodpecker.

Flocks of bramble finches twitter as they pass, and green finches are busy about the thistle heads and knapweed on the Cotswold uplands. Against gray skies or the misty background of the woods the titmice, palely blue and amber, dip and gleam in the lovely light as if they rivaled the late butterflies, Red Admirals and Peacocks and Painted Ladies, that even now float over October gardens. Through these same shadowy woods, the blackcap slips and the willow warbler sings softly from the shelter of a hedge. Lovely beyond words is the sight of a little company of goldfinches, crimson and gold, hovering on the heads of seeding stalks, like blown flowers making their soft gentle clamor that is as sweet and rare to hear.

October is full of fair sights and sounds. The berries of holly and ash, elder and beyond are ripe. In the rich tangle of undergrowth chickweed and groundsel are bright, chicory lifts its pale blue frailty, and wild pimpernel stars the shorter grass. Adventurous bees crowd about the wild ivy, their low contented hum blending sweetly with the flung spray of the robin's song. Garden and woodland, hillside and meadow, spread unafraid the largesse of their autumn argosies, demanding only of the wayfarer a gentle step and a quiet eye. It is as if lingering leaf and bird voice combined in meekest question: "Comest thou peaceably?" and waited with sudden hush for our reassuring word, "Peaceably."

D. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Bass Rocks, Gloucester. From a Painting by A. Conway Peyton.

The Observer

Jim Rutter tilled a little farm
Down central Pennsylvania way;
Not a large farm, but well kept.
He grew potatoes and twice a week
He came to town—
This was his regulated life.
He gave no hint of anything
Beyond his farm, the dusty road,
The village town.
He gave no hint, but it was there,
He had a secret,
And it was this!

Were you
To drive by as he hoed potatoes
In his narrow field,
And if you paused a moment
To watch him, and note
The rise and fall of his hoe,
You would think of course
He had no thought beyond
The long straight row
And the unending rhythm of his hoeing.
But you would be wrong;
For all the while,
He would be thinking
Shyly, secretly,
Of a red-winged blackbird
Sitting on a nest
In the fence corner
Among the blackberry bushes,
And three tiny eggs,
And little birds to come,
And a long clean flight—
And all the other things that crowned his world:
The twisted sky-hung elm,
His brown wet fields misted at dawn
And the mountain that graced their hem;
So, though he did not understand,
He dreamed as he hoed his field
And these nestled in his heart,
These were the things he thought about—
Never of potatoes at all.

But no one knew,
And so
He was just Jim Rutter
Who had a little farm
And raised potatoes.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Liliana

It was one of those days in northern Italy when the whole world is blue; when the mountains gather the sky about their shoulders and rest beneath the weight of the sun; when the lake throws back the blue from the clear waters and sends it dancing in a shimmer of light through the air. A day of abundance and serene content, when the earth gives of its fullness and the treasured store is gathered into barns and lofts.

The ancient houses hang with strings of sweet corn, lightly bunched together in shades of gold and orange; tomatoes and huge pumpkins rest on each wooden ledge, ripening in the sun; scythes are busy in the fields; the mown grass is raked together, heaped high into the deep wicker baskets, slung on the back and borne homeward, to the musical shuffle of the low shoes. Everywhere the miniature grapes hang beneath the sheltering leaves, warm to the touch, sweet to the taste; and the gatherers hook their baskets to the crooks of the vine and, raising themselves on short wooden steps, pick and pick as the hours pass, bearing away a rich weight of fruit to lay out upon the granite slabs.

Behind Monte Rosa, with its strange little cap of early snow, the sun dipped swiftly and stirred a sudden light wind. Whereas the day had been hot, now it was cold. The last mountain train was slow in coming and the shelter, lit by one small light, was open to the evening air. A couple of village girls filled a wooden tub at the fountain and carried it home between them, laughing and joking as they went. A boy on an old bicycle pedaled untiringly round and round the shelter, wabbling over the railway points, spinning out into the white dust of the road, avoiding by an inch a group of loiterers at the door of the little shop, and ringing his bell vigorously as he turned the corner again.

A knot of people gathered together in the shadows beneath the trees. They were on their way home, but had still time for a five minutes' chatter—six dark figures and one small child. The talk was above the child's head; it was late and she was excited by the darkness of the hour. Over her shoulder she saw the dimly lit shelter and, all unnoticed, made her way toward it.

And it so happened that we met.

She climbed onto the high seat, sprawling across it, keeping her eyes fixed on mine. I never before saw such dark eyes, but perhaps they were accentuated by the shadows. I could not speak to her nor she to me, nor did she return my smile, but leaned her head back against the wall, gazing into my face and planting her little hands firmly on the seat at either side. I felt I must apologize for my silence.

"Non capisco l'italiano," I ventured, and felt rebuked by her unchanged gaze.

I tried another method of approach, poking my finger into her little frock. "Italiano," I said, then pointing to myself, "Inglese." It was the best I could do.

She softened suddenly, and her black curls tumbled about her face. "Non capisco l'italiano!" she echoed, as if just waking to the joke, and laughed at me.

From the darkness outside came a voice. "Liliana!"

She paid no heed. Her great eyes had never left my face. She looked at me as though I were something remarkable.

"Liliana?" I said, pointing to her.

She echoed my effort again, but rolled the word out into a series of little bell-like sounds, "Lee-lee-ya-nah." And then, with sudden shyness at the sound of the word, slid herself off the seat, and ran out into the evening. Through the shadows I heard a voice calling again: "Liliana!"

The train arrived and I was carried up higher into the mountains. As I felt my way along the rough road, I thought I still heard the drawn-out syllables coming faintly from a distance far below, where the little lights twinkled through the trees; but it may have been the notes of a cow-bell, swinging backward and forward, or it may have been my fancy playing with the night.

WHILE some of the original charm of Mr. Peyton's "Bass Rocks" is lost in the translation of his color into terms of black and white, the reproduction has the special merit of proving the soundness of his design. Structure is evident in every stroke used to build up this wall of ledges in opposition to the surge of the sea. The vaporous spray is rendered with such a feeling for movement that one almost smells the salt tang of the spume. Certainly there is emotional stir in the great swirl of waters around the rocks in the middle distance. Mr. Peyton has the faculty of seeing truly and quickly the essential element of a fleeting effect. This faculty, though developed by long practice, is nevertheless the painter's gift, corresponding to the poet's ability to essentialize a mood in words. A. Conway Peyton and his wife, Bertha Menzier Peyton, have frequently been represented by their work in The Christian Science Monitor. In Gloucester, Massachusetts, near the scene of Mr. Peyton's "Bass Rocks," they maintain a summer studio.

Kitchen Memories

Many a man, I am sure, who never in his mature life thinks emotionally of his own kitchen, still keeps a tender memory of some kitchen of his early youth. It may have been his mother's, his grandmother's, or his Aunt Susan's; and not often, but once in a great while, something reminds him of it. His thoughts hark back, and he touches, in his own degree, the emotion of Uncle Felix (whom you will remember if you have ever read "The Extra Day") alone at night in Mrs. Horton's kitchen.

"And Uncle Felix traveled backwards against the machinery of time that cheats the majority so easily with its convention of moving hands and ticking voice and bullying, staring visage. He slid swiftly down the long banister-descent of years, and reached in a flash that old somber Yorkshire kitchen, and stood, four-foot nothing, face smudged and fingers sticky, beside the big deal table with the dying embers of the grate upon his right. His heart was beating. He could just reach the juicy cake without standing on a chair. He ate the very slice that he had eaten forty years ago. It was possible to have your cake and eat it too!"

For my own part—and no doubt each backward traveler has his particular kitchen memory—I ate the crisp brown beans off the top of the bean-pot. It was a sort of ceremonial; a Saturday-night function, irrespective of whatever menial might at the time be in official charge of our kitchendom. The baking of the beans was never altogether trusted to a menial. My mother, last thing before bed, would go out to the kitchen, lighting her way with a kerosene lamp; and I with her. We put the lamp on the table; we opened the oven door—and all over the kitchen spread the delectable, mouth-watering aroma of the baking bean. We took out the bean-pot. Then we scraped off the crisp top layer of the beans into a saucer. And these we ate! . . .

There is a homely, cheery informality about a kitchen; and if the lady of the house will take you there herself, some rainy afternoon in the country, and serve tea on the clean, plain table, and let you butter the toasted crackers yourself, with all the butter you please, why, for my part, I ask no more this side of paradise. To use a quaint old obsolete word, I like to be "kitchened."—RALPH BERGENGREN, in "The Comforts of Home."

Cover

Red leaves flutter,
Yellow leaves fall,
Brown leaves gather
Along a wall.

Brown leaves huddle
Against the gray
Stones some farmer
Set one way

Between two pastures.
Curled leaves keep
Any wall warm
When winter's deep.

—FRANCES M. FROST, in "Hemlock Wall."

Ists Stiprums

(Pārtulkots rakstā par Christian Science, otrā lapā Angļu tekstā)

BIBELE atrodam daudz piemēru kuri pierāda ka nespēkā viens var būt stipraks neka stiprumā. Lai gan te sacītais izklausas neticams, students atradīs ka ik katrā gadījumā tas īstais stiprums kurš pārspēj materiālā prāta stipruma sajēgu nāk no ikdienas darbā liktas Dieva, labuma, zināšanas ka vienīgo īsta stipruma cēloni—proti, garīgais stiprums.

Plaši zināms piemērs par šo faktu ir atrodams stāstā par Dāvidu un Goliatu. Dāvids bija tikai jauneklis, vienkarš zēns, neskolots kara metodēs, kurpretim milzis Goliats bija bijis kara-vīrs no bērnības. Tas bija ne tikai muskulains spēcigs, bet tas bija pilnīgi apbruņots un iegērbts kaujas tērpā, un pēc miesīgā prāta sprieduma izradījas nelevainojams. Līdzīgi daudziem kuri pļaujas uz materiālo spējīgumu, tas bija uzpūtīgs un lielīgs, kurpretim tas jaunekliš Dāvids, kurš izgāja tā Kunga stiprumā, bija kluss un drošprātīgs. Viņa apziņā nevareja būt ne nievāšana nedz arī bailes. Viņš vienkārši sajuta ka ta ir viņam Dieva-dota misija (sūtījums) tureties pretim un pārspēt šo lenaidnieku. Šis stāstījums izrādas saturoš aizrādījumu ka šim jaunekliim bija samaniba ka tas top sūtīts, un ka ir mierīgi jasagaida sekmes. Viņš realizeja (saprata) ka līdz ar šo pienākumu tam bija dots ari spēks pienākumu izpildīt. Bez tam, šīs uzdevuma izpildīšana bija par slavu un godu Dievam, un par Izraeļa atsvabinajumu, un šis altruisms (tūvakmillestība) ta parvāldija viņa samanību ka izslēdza ir prāta visas jūtas par sevi. Nav jabrīnas ka viņš sasniedza ātru uzvāru pār neīsto ticību iekš materiāla stipruma „Bet Dāvidam ļoti bija nebija labi" (1. Samuēla gr. 17:50).

Ņemies sirdi, mīļais Kristīgais, kuram kaut kāds Goliata-uzdevums stādas priekšā! Tas pats garīgais spēks ir tik pat lietojams tagad ka tas bija Dāvida laikā, bet tas nav iekš materijas!

„Bet kas uz to kunga paļaujahš, dabuhš jaunu spēhku," sacīja pravietis Ezajas (Ēsajas gr. 40:31). Ebreju vārdi „dabuhš jaunu" (atjaunos) var ari tikt pārtulkoti "pārmainīt" jeb "pārgrozīt". Christian Science (Kristīgas Zinatnes) studentam šāds iztulkojums ir nozīmīgs, jo caur studešanu un praktizešanu tas pamazam iegūst "pārgrozītu" stipruma jēdzienu. Viņš mitejas izkalkulēt (rēķināt) saskaņā ar humanām (cilvecīskām) merauklām, bet mācas prasīt savu dievīškigo (garīgo) mantojumu sastāvošu no gariga spēka un stipruma un pierāda savas gara dāvanas izvezdams dzīvē šīs kvalitates (īpašības) caur pareizu darbigumu. Šādā ceļā brīnumskaistas demonstracijas (piedzivojumi) ir tikušas izdaritas pierādāmas neaprobežojamā un vienumēr lietojamā garīgā stipruma dabu.

Pāvils bija ārkartīgi ievērojams piemērs par tām iespējamībām kuras var tikt demonstrētas (pierāditas) caur dievīška spēka zināšanu; un viņš atstāja rekordu (vēsturiskus faktus) sastāvošu no brīnumskaistiem lieliem darbiem. Ka Zauls, izpostītajs, kas vajaja pirmos Kristīgos saskaņā ar viņa maldīgo pienākuma prātu, viņš bija licis savu ticību iekš materiālā spēka. Ka Pāvils, apustulis, pēc savas konversijas (atgriešanās), viņš mācijas lūkoties uz Dievu ka vienīgo stipruma avotu. Griezdamies projām no ustīcības iekš viņa kas ir materials, viņš mācijās sacīt, „Jo labi esmu nespēhgigs, tad esmu spēhgigs" (Pahm. 2. gr. Korintesčeem. 12:10), jo iekš tā brīnišķīgā piedzīvojuma, kurš ir aprakstits iekš viņa otrās grāmatas Korintiešiem, tiekš atbildē uz viņa lūgšanu tas Kungs sacīja, „Tew peetiek manna schehlastibe; jo manš spehks eetšch nespehgigeem warrens patahdahs" (ibid., 12:9). Un tā viņš mācijās iztukšot savas domas no tā neīstā spēka jūšanas un taisīja vietu priekš dievīškā spēka iniokses (iepūšanas). Ir ļoti telcami sarausttī nepareizas ticības saites, un nākt tūvu pie visa stipruma avota, kur „Winsch tapš paaugstinahts, un augstu gehtš un lahti augšti turrehs" (Ēsaijaš gr. 53:1).

Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science (Kristīgas Zinatnes) Atradēja un Nodibinatāja, pilnīgi atzina garīgā stipruma pārakumu un tā bezgalīgās iespējamibas. Caur progresīviem piedzīvojumu panākumiem viņa sasniedza to pakāpi no kuras vareja pierādit ka vis ir iespējams ja mērķis ir likumigs. Caur to revelešanu (atklāšanu) kura nāca viņai, ka sekas no viņas brīniškigas izdziedināšanas, viņa atrada būtības patiesību un neizsmeļamo stipruma avotu. Tad viņa mekleja ceļus un līdzekļus ka izplātit šo patiesību visas cilveces labā. Šis veda viņu pie rakstīšanas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", kurā grāmatā atrodas pilnigs paskaidrojums par Christian Science dziedināšanas Principu un noteikumiem. Viņa ari nodibināja The Mother Church (Mātes Baznicu), un gādaja per dibināšanu nozares baznicas, no kurām tagad ir plaša kēde visapkārt pasaulei. Caur šīm un citām Christian Science movementa (virziena) darbībām, ikviens idivids (cilveks) var mācities pats priekš sevis ka praktizet un ar darbiem pierādit to uzturošo spēku kas nāk caur radikalu (pamatigu) paļāvību uz Dievu. Christian Science demonstracijas noslēpums ir atklāts tajā pamatigajā, tomēr vienkāršajā paskaidrojumā iekš Science and Health (Zinatnes un Veselīgas) levadraksta (VII lapas pusē). "Tiem kuri paļaujas uz to uzturošo bezgalīgo, šī diena ir pilna ar svētību."

The Sphere of the St. Lawrence

If there is a river anywhere haunted by old ships and old adventurers, surely it must be the St. Lawrence. I am quite sure that there are still summer nights when ears delicately attuned to the things of long ago may hear the sweep and splash of Viking oars, or late sunsets when they catch the rustle of Basque sails, lowering for the night. There is no doubt whatever that there are still echoes of the old songs of Normandy and Brittany as they were sung from sea-washed decks, and even lusty tunes that came from Devon with Saunders' sea dongs. . . .

Of all Canada, the lands lying on the shores of the St. Lawrence are the most characteristic. Nowhere in the world can these river-born towns and cities be duplicated, for they are the essence of the spirit of this great river.

On many counts the St. Lawrence can claim to be exceptional. Its very volume is overwhelming, its beauty full of variety and surprises, its traditions romantic and inspiring. Ships may travel a thousand miles eastward and a thousand miles westward and still be upon the tributary waters of the St. Lawrence. Montreal is a seaport, and one of the greatest in the world, yet it is on an island in the St. Lawrence, far, far, beyond even the salty perfume of the sea. The river thrusts itself like a spear head far into the continent, with Montreal upon its tip. . . .

Here from the shores of the St. Lawrence went the discoverers of the continent. La Salle, Du Lhut, Marquette, La Vérendrye and their kindred spirits.

The river has a personality and it has impressed itself upon its people. The valley has been the cradle of the Canadian people, a kind nesting place for those who, in pioneer days, had the courage to cross the sea to new and untried lands, or those who sacrificed everything but their . . . loyalty in the revolution of the American colonies, and trekked north to live under the flag to which they had been born. More than a dozen generations have used the broad river as a highway to adventure, and from the metropolis to the tiniest hamlet that clusters in the fold of a hill each and all have taken on something of their character from the river.—BLODWEN DAVIES, in "Saguenay."

True Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many instances recorded in the Bible which prove that in weakness one may be stronger than in strength. Paradoxical as this may sound, the student will note that in every case the true strength which overcomes a material sense of strength comes from a working knowledge of God, good, as the only source of true strength—namely, spiritual strength.

A well-known example of this fact is found in the story of David and Goliath. David was but a youth, a mere stripling, untutored in the ways of war, whereas the giant Goliath had been a man of war from his youth. Not only was he muscularly powerful, but he was accoutered and clad in battle array, and to all appearances seemed invulnerable. Like many who trust in material efficiency, he was boastful and noisy about it, whereas the youth David, who went forth in the strength of the Lord, was quiet and confident. There must have been neither scorn nor fear in his consciousness: he simply felt it his God-given mission to face and overcome the foe. The narrative seems to imply that there was with the youth a consciousness of being sent, and a quiet expectation of success. He realized that with the duty was given the strength to perform it. Moreover, the performance of the task was for the glory and honor of God and for the deliverance of Israel; and this altruism so dominated his consciousness as to exclude all sense of self. No wonder he met with a speedy victory over the false belief in material strength. "But there was no sword in the hand of David."

Take heart, dear Christian, before whom some Goliath-task looms ahead! The same spiritual strength is as available now as in David's time, but it is not in matter!

"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength," said the prophet Isaiah. The Hebrew word "renew" may also be translated "change." To the student of Christian Science this interpretation is significant, for through study and practice he gradually acquires a changed concept of strength. He no longer calculates according to human measurements, but learns to claim his divine heritage of spiritual power and strength, and proves his ability to express these qualities in right activity. In this way wonderful demonstrations have been made in proving the unlimited and ever available nature of spiritual strength.

Paul was an outstanding example of the possibilities which may be demonstrated through a knowledge of divine power; and he left a record of wonderful achievement. As Saul, the destroyer, when persecuting the first Christians according to his mistaken sense of duty, he had put his faith in material force. As Paul, the apostle, after his conversion, he learned to look to God as the only source of strength. Turning away from trust in the material, he learned to say, "When I am weak, then am I strong;" for in a wonderful experience, as related in his second letter to the Corinthians, in direct answer to his prayer the Lord said, "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness." And so he learned to empty his thought of the false sense of strength and to make room for the influx of divine power. It is a fine thing to break the fetters of false belief, and to come close to the source of all strength, where "the arm of the Lord" is revealed.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, fully recognized the superiority of spiritual strength and its infinite possibilities. Through progressive stages of experience she reached the point of proving all things to be possible for a legitimate purpose. Through the revelation which came to her, resulting in her wonderful healing, she discovered the truth of being and the source of inexhaustible strength. Then she sought ways and means of promulgating the truth for the benefit of all mankind. This led to the writing of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which contains a complete statement of the Principle and rule of Christian Science healing. She also founded The Mother Church, and provided for the founding of branch churches, of which there is now a chain around the world. Through these and the other activities of the Christian Science movement, any individual may learn for himself how to put into practice and prove the sustaining power of radical reliance on God. The secret of demonstration in Christian Science is stated in that profound, yet simple statement in the Preface to Science and Health (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

The Festival of the Chrysanthemum

In the idyllic season of early autumn the festival of the chrysanthemum holds high place, and once Japan could justly claim the peerage of the world in this flower. If nature has been chary of her floral gifts to Dai Nippon, she somewhat atoned for this niggardliness by bestowing upon it the kiku, or world-famous chrysanthemum. The gardener, whose arts and skill in arranging beautiful parks abounding with artificial waterfalls, fountains, lakelets, rockworks, tiny bridges, and dwarf trees seem without limit, gives his best attention to this flowering plant. Sometimes he trains a number of these plants upon frames to represent scenes of national interest, and shows his love and adeptness in hundreds of ways. The emperor's gardens at Akasaka afford a fine display of the chrysanthemum in its natural state.

Formerly a royal banquet was held annually in honor of this flower at the imperial court at Yedo. Then the women in higher walks of life engaged in rivalry to see who should be the fortunate one to send a blossom which should be accepted by the consort of the reigning shogun. Sometimes great enthusiasm and excitement ruled. If this has all passed away under the new order of Government, the love of the chrysanthemum still remains with the Japanese, and they do not cease to praise its fitness for decorative work, its prolificness of blossom, the ease with which it can be massed so as to portray historic and legendary and mythological pictures. To them it is, in its many varieties, "the moon-touched flower," "the pearl of hearts," "crystal court," "the sleep of the gray tiger," "frost beam," "the jewel of the inner court," "the snow of the five lakes," and so forth.

The festivals of the cherry blossoms and the chrysanthemums are the two fêtes of the year when the climate and the hearts of the people join in unison to make the very most of a gala season. A garden of a type foreign to the country, as many other things have usurped the old ideas and fancies in Japan, is now opened in the golden month of October in Tokyo, when the aristocratic and official classes help to swell the vast crowd visiting the magnificent display.

A prominent feature at the fairs which come late in the summer are great numbers of fireflies, imprisoned in horsehair cages, and for sale at a rin each. A rin, it should be remembered, compares to our mill. The Japanese have a sort of reverential respect for these little "earth stars."—G. WALDO BROWNE, in "The New America and the Far East."

In a Field of Clover

Where's that poem that was singing,
In my thought was blithely ringing,
As I crossed the clover field,
Wading in its precious yield?
Poems were made for such a day,
Rhyming has an easy way,
In a field of clover.

Did I linger? Perhaps a minute,
There was such a sweetness in it.
Flowers all with new-washed faces,
Flouncing in their lady-graces.
But the poem? Where's the rhyming?
What's become the tripping timing?
In a field of clover.

Surely with the pen I'll capture
This beguiling summer rapture
That is rhyming everything,
Making all the morning sing.
Rhymes and couplets, say them over,
But the poem's in the clover.
In a field of clover.

FAITH HOLLISTER.

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PRESS DECLARED PRIME FACTOR IN ALL PEACE WORK

...es This, Foreign Affairs Speaker Says, by Giving People World Facts

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 15 (AP) —Mr. Pierre de L. Boal, chief of the division of western European affairs of the State Department, said here today there is no greater aid to a progressive government in its efforts to find a way to peace and prosperity than that which the press renders by laying the facts of every question daily before the people.

"The relation of the press to the problems which face this country and Europe today is a most important and intimate one," he told the Institute of European Affairs. "Every morning the citizens of this and other countries find a summary of all the major events of the world waiting for them at their breakfast table.

"Furthermore, the interest evinced by the people of this country in the news dealing with our relations with the nations of the world is the surest evidence that the Government can turn to them for patriotic support in its effort to solve national and international problems," he said.

Dr. Beniamino de Ritis, journalist and historian, said in an address today that Fascismo in Italy will march on through the years.

He described the constitutional mechanism by which Premier Mussolini's successor will be selected in the Fascist ranks. The Grand Council, he said, draws up a list of names which are submitted to the Crown in the event of vacancy, and from which the King is to select Signor Mussolini's successor.

"Fascismo," he said, "is a mass movement which after 10 years of trying difficulties and experience has strongly entrenched itself with the will power of the alert enterprising new generations. Youth is on the top in Italy and the future belongs to youth."

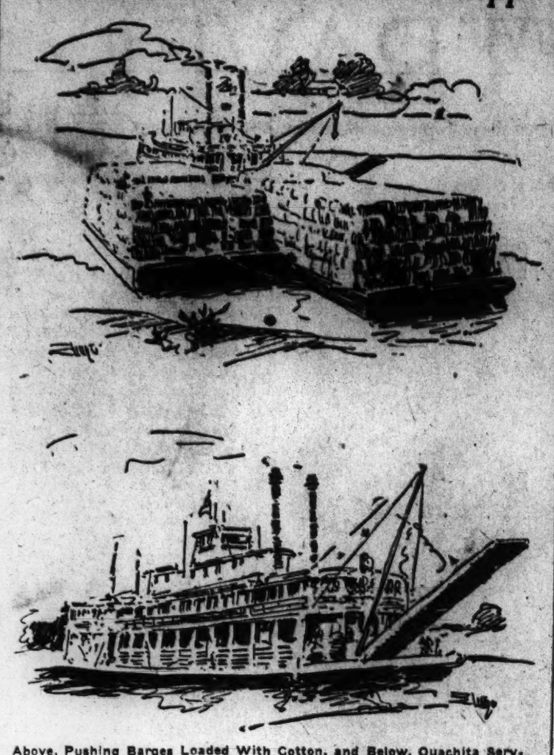
Mr. Charles Stephenson Smith, chief of the foreign service of the Associated Press and Mr. Joseph L. Jones, foreign editor of the United Press, were the speakers last night.

Mr. Jones said the business of American press associations is to tell the truth faithfully and to be accurate and dispassionate in depiction of affairs abroad.

Mr. Smith told of the use of foreign correspondents who retain their American citizenship and who may be relied upon to interpret news events from an unbiased angle. Both answered questions at the end of their formal addresses.

They said that Italy and Russia are the only two countries having an open censorship, except in time of war or other unusual events.

Steamboatin' on de Ol' Miss'ssipp'



Above, Pushing Barges Loaded With Cotton, and Below, Ouachita Serving as Excursion Steamer.

Sternwheelers on Mississippi Recall Romance of Older Days

Tennessee Belle and Ouachita Still Ply Their Plodding Way—Excursions in Summer Add to Gayety of Countryside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE lazy droning of a steamboat's whistle; thrashing paddle wheels churning muddy water to foam; singing stevedores; gay throngs on boat and river landings—this is the picture of Mississippi River steamboat days which still lends a romantic touch to the old "Father of Waters" and its placid tributaries wherever the Tennessee Belle and the Ouachita—last of the active sternwheelers—ply their plodding course.

When Capt. L. V. Cooley, master of the Ouachita, began steamboating on the Mississippi in 1869, there were 41 packet lines running nearly 500 steamers. Their total carrying capacity was 400,000 tons, and most of that was cotton and lumber, wheat and molasses. An invested capital of close to $10,000,000 was represented in the old fleet.

Today Captain Cooley's packet—fourth freight and passenger steamer to bear the name Ouachita—runs on fortnightly sailings between New Orleans and Camden, Ark., while the Tennessee Belle, formerly trading on the Mississippi and Tennessee between St. Louis and Florence, Ark., now plies between this port and Vicksburg on weekly trips.

During the fall and winter the Ouachita takes barges loaded with cotton to New Orleans from brokers and growers in the Louisiana and Arkansas plantation towns. Last year Captain Cooley's packet transported 23,000 bales on the 700-mile stretch of river between Camden and the Gulf. From $2 to $2.50 is the rate on each bale of cotton carried by the Ouachita, only half as much as the railroad rate.

Becomes Floating Ballroom

When freights are slack during the summer season, the Ouachita becomes an excursion steamer, a sort of floating ballroom during June, July and August. All along the 700 miles of interconnecting waterways formed by the Ouachita, Mississippi, Black, Red and Old Rivers, between Camden and New Orleans, "On with the dance!" is the call which carries from town to town like the echoing blast of the packet's whistle. It may be that the steamer will lower its gang plank at a place where the population is negligible, but that does not affect the attendance of pleasure seekers who motor across country from a distance even of 50 miles.

Even from the hinterlands come excursionists who can deftly exhibit the modern dance steps. An orchestra of five New Orleans Negroes takes the place of the roustabouts who handle cargo during other seasons of the year. The players come from the city where jazz is said to have originated, which would imply that they are masters of tempo, harmony and syncopation.

Jazz tunes with modern dancing is only a part of this summer social activity. The Ouachita's saloon is thronged for all dances. But whenever the orchestra strikes up a waltz, there is considerably more crowding, especially for a dance that requires a certain amount of room for such graceful, gliding turns.

When laughter and gay conversation fill the saloon and an air from Strauss's "Blue Danube" floats down the path of gold which the low moon casts on the river, the freight and passenger steamer Ouachita presents a fairly good picture of Mississippi River steamboat life in the days before New Orleans, Vicksburg and Island Number Ten had become highwater stages in a great war.

Winding Thread of Silver

In the dry season and in calm weather, the Ouachita River flows down to the sea with a supreme serenity. Then the stream becomes a winding thread of silver, mirroring the cattle that graze along the green-swarded banks, bordering trees, birds in flight and all passing scenery.

Night traveling is even more impressive. The packet slips along so smoothly and noiselessly as to give the impression that the river banks and not the steamer are moving. Silhouetted against the moonlight, the river banks come out of the shadows as if unfolded on panoramic rolls. In the same way that steel lines of a railroad track seem to meet in the distance, the two rows of trees on the banks of the stream seem to converge in the distance.

When Samuel Clemens—whose writing name of Mark Twain was derived from a certain sounding shouted by the packet leadsman—was learning the snags and bends and shoals and bars and channels and currents at all stages of water and other things, too, which go to make a first-class river pilot, unlighted boats were an ever-lurking menace to river pilots at night.

Even in this day when only the Ouachita and the Tennessee Belle remain to carry on the remnants of the trade in which 500 packets once sailed, the old problem of meeting small boats without lights still adds to the pilot's problems of night navigation.

In the days when steamboating was at the zenith of its prosperity and passenger travel and trade on "Old Man River" had little to apprehend from railroad competition, log rafts and flatboats without lights formed the basis of a multitude of fiery expletives from exasperated pilots as Mark Twain vividly indicates in his "Life on the Mississippi." The log rafts, and flatboats such as Abraham Lincoln once worked from the Sangamon River to New Orleans have largely passed from existence, but the unlighted row boat is still a problem in Captain Cooley's handling of the Ouachita at night.

Famous as a mecca for epicures, this southern port draws upon all states and numerous other countries for all manner of good things to eat in all seasons. One of the queerest commodities brought to New Orleans by the Ouachita on its most recent trip was a shipment of loggerhead turtles which had been caught in the bayous, lakes and rivers of south Arkansas and north Louisiana. None of these turtles weighed less than 75 pounds, and some weighed nearly twice that number.

Shipments of turtles, however, are merely sideshows to this picturesque but waning mode of mid-western transportation. In the Mississippi valley, cotton is still king. For nine months of the year Captain Cooley guides his old packet between Camden and New Orleans with cotton as the principal cargo. These baled shipments are moved in barges, two of which the Ouachita can push down the river at one time. Approximately 2500 bales go down the river each trip.

WHAT WILL COME OF LAVAL VISIT? WORLD INQUIRES

(Continued from Page 1)

for in view of the propaganda and projects which would group together the greater powers and ignore the smaller nations.

3. As to suspension of debts and reparation payments, whether for three years as is suggested, or for a longer period, there will be no opposition from France, provided the unconditional payments are dealt with separately. This distinction was made by the Young plan which was represented as a final and definitive settlement. Two-thirds of Germany's payments are earmarked for the United States, and France is prepared to suspend them if its own debts are suspended. But one-third is for reparations proper and should not be confounded with the rest. France is the chief beneficiary.

As a matter of justice Germany should at least nominally pay. When the Hoover year was proclaimed, France insisted on this difference being recognized, but at the same time to show that it was not intractable, allowed reparations proper to return to Germany in the shape of credits. That device, which really permits Germany to pay nothing and incidentally upsets the equilibrium of the French budget, but nevertheless preserves the theoretical French claim, is again favored and appears to meet the case.

4. The deplorable dislocation of the financial and economic system is perfectly understood by France, which is prepared to make proper use of its present strength in assisting others. It will embark on a policy, jointly with the United States, of renewing short-term credits, of extending loans, and of taking all technical steps calculated to ameliorate the general situation.

Insists on Conditions

But it does not forgo its contention that certain conditions should be attached to its voluntary help. When England required such help France did not hesitate. When Germany required such help France considered precautions necessary. First, economic conditions: It is useless to throw good money after bad. To pour water into a leaky vessel is foolish. The leaks should first be stopped. France thinks itself entitled to ascertain in advance what use is to be made of its money and what prospects there will be of its recovery. Second, political conditions: Since politics influences economics, these must be insisted upon. The recent outcry against them did not convince France. On the contrary, France feels more than ever a political truce is necessary preliminary to economic reconstruction.

5. Despite widespread desertion of the gold standard, it is held it must be maintained as a measure of monetary values. Well-known laws caused gold to flow in certain channels, and the same laws will produce a better redistribution in due course. No possible falsification of those laws will have a good effect. Causes and consequences should not be confused. Breaking the barometer will not change the weather. Nevertheless, the French are open to consider reasonable modifications and emergency measures, and although they do not welcome conferences which have been multiplied to excess, they are ready to participate in any international discussions which promise a way out of world difficulties.

M. Laval will raise no obstacles to any proposals which will enable France and the United States to live up to their responsibilities as, in many respects, the leading powers to whom the world is looking for fruitful initiatives. But its position should be clearly understood. France asks nothing, but something is asked from France. It is conscious of its power and is not to be forced into acquiescence in plans which do not appear to offer real relief.

It is disposed to make sacrifices, for it is not unaware that ultimately its interests are bound up with those of others, but the sacrifices must be shown to be effective and not unfair. France is not unmindful of the duties of solidarity, but it is not to be stampeded into mere impasses.

Such is a survey of French opinion as M. Laval sails, and it is trusted that America, in welcoming the Premier, will appreciate his prudence as well as his good will. Nobody can hope for a definite result from the Washington conversation more than M. Laval.

Federal Aid Road Fund Apportioned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The $125,000,000 authorized for federal aid road construction for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, was apportioned among the 48 states and Hawaii yesterday by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, over two months in advance of the usual date so that states may get an early start on plans for next season's construction.

The funds were apportioned on the basis of area, population and mileage of rural post roads in the various states, after 2½ per cent had been deducted for administration. From each state's share there was then deducted one-fifth of the emergency advance funds apportioned last December. The total net funds available for new projects amounts to $105,875,000. They are available for immediate obligation on projected construction.

The regular authorization of $125,000,000 was supplemented last year by an emergency authorization of a loan of $80,000,000. At the peak of the season more than 155,000 men were engaged on federal aid work. A total of $16,000,000 will be paid back on the loans this year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Cora B. Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Evelyn M. Baldwin, Hackensack, N. J.
Mrs. Bess O'Malveny MacMaugh, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ruby H. Haasel, Chicago, Ill.
H. Paul Haasel, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ethel Truex, Point Pleasant, N. J.
Miss Helen L. Perkins, Norwich, Conn.
Miss Grace E. Kabry, New York, N. Y.
Miss Blanche E. Yeaton, Augusta, Me.
Miss Georgia Fillmore, Norwich, Conn.
Norman Duncan, Sevenoaks, Kent, England.
Mrs. Gladys N. S. Duncan, Sevenoaks, Kent, England.
Mrs. Dorothy E. Read, Chicago, Ill.
Edith M. Irwin, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret R. Cole, Syracuse, N. Y.
A. J. Cole, Syracuse, N. Y.
Henrietta Liston, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mrs. Lois Storey Holmead, Chicago, Ill.
Alfred Holmead, Chicago, Ill.
S. B. M. Carthy, New York, N. Y.

JAMAICA SUSPENDS WAR FUND

KINGSTON, Jamaica (By U. P.) —The Governor's recent proposal that Jamaica's annual $60 000 war contribution be suspended for the year 1931-32 has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

ACTING with marked courage in the face of a situation which has proved too much for many railroads to meet, the directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share last week. The Atchison, it is true, has covered its dividend requirements this year, and it also has a reserve upon which to draw if necessary, but its action not only lent confidence at a time, when stocks were breaking sharply, but denoted the belief of the directors in an upturn in business. It was also significant in view of the conservatism of Mr. W. B. Storey, president, and of the Atchison board.

That a turning point has arrived is the writer's opinion, if based upon no more substantial an indication than the growing volume of commercial travel and the fact that the once heavily patronized trains are again carrying a substantial volume of business.

The Merchants Limited from Boston to New York on a recent night had 202 passengers, which is 80 per cent of its capacity load during the peak travel of 1929.

Passenger Earnings

With passenger traffic reductions due to be converted into an upward trend shortly, passenger officials are still taking some satisfaction in having their railroads among those reflecting the smallest percentage of decrease for the first six months of the year.

Mr. Walton O. Wright, passenger traffic manager of the Boston & Maine, recently gave to the writer figures on the leading railroads from which it is seen that several of those having the smallest losses are in New England. This is explained first by the fact that New England has had less of a sense of so-called "depression" than any other region, and, secondly, because of the heavy commutation business on two of these railroads.

The percentage of decline in passenger earnings for the first half of 1931 versus 1930 follows:

Cen. Vt.	13.3	C. & A.	25.0
D. L. & W.	13.5	C. B. & Q.	25.5
B. & M.	14.1	A. T. & S. F.	26.4
New Haven	16.5	Southern	27.3
Erie	17.7	C. M. St. P. & P	27.6
C. of N. J.	18.7	No. Pac.	28.6
B. & O.	18.8	Ill. Cen	29.2
N. Y. Cent	20.5	Rock Isld.	30.1
So. Pac.	21.7	Mo. Pac.	30.5
C. & N. W.	22.0	Gt. Nor.	34.8
Penna.	22.6		

Pullman Facts

The Pullman Company has prepared for general distribution in its cars a series of booklets entitled "Pullman Facts," which seem to have been of marked interest to the general public. Placed on the window sills of parlor and sleeping cars, these pamphlets, the writer notes, are read by innumerable travelers. Devised by Mr. James Keeley, vice-president of the Pullman Company, they are undoubtedly serving a very useful promotional purpose.

That the Pullman Company might also exploit its wares in general advertisements is self-evident.

Freight Advertising

Depicting graphically the Hell Gate Bridge route from New England to the markets of the middle sized because this gives the New Haven Railroad, in which the Pennsylvania is financially interested, a long haul, but the route via Mechanicville-Wilkes-Barre (which is the Boston & Maine-Delaware & Hudson connection) is also cited.

Atlantic states, the Pennsylvania Railroad recently placed an advertisement in several Boston newspapers of its freight service from New England. It is obvious that railroads might properly advertise for freight business in the newspapers as some have done in magazines, but so far as the writer has noted, the Pennsylvania is the first to tell the public of its freight services in a general newspaper. The Hell Gate Bridge route is particularly emphasized.

New Haven

A train may be made more than an inanimate object of locomotive and cars, and if the crew so desires, the train may acquire that intangible quality termed "personality." Such development seems in process in the case of the New Haven Railroad's Merchants Limited, between Boston and New York. Once regarded merely as a means of getting between the two cities, the attention now shown to passengers on this train leads one to wonder if it is the same railroad and train as heretofore. The train conductor expresses thanks when lifting tickets; dining car service, both as to cuisine and attention on the part of waiters, has improved immeasurably; the train handling, due to the insistence upon this by Mr. J. A. Droege, vice-president and general manager, could not be better; all members of the train crew hasten to open doors for passengers walking through the train, and the general atmosphere is one of making passengers welcome to the train.

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are displayed regularly in the club and observation cars westbound.

Watching Car Mileage

Definite restrictions on the number of cars now operated on New Haven trains obtain, with no more Pullman cars than the traffic warrants. The Merchants handles from six cars upward; the Yankee Clipper is operating with only five cars.

The latter train, eastbound, leaves New York at 4 p. m., despite the fact that this newspaper and 85 per cent of the regular patrons of the Merchants Limited, who replied to a questionnaire asking what time the Yankee Clipper should be scheduled to leave New York, said that 6 p. m. was the desired time.

Other railroads are watching carefully the number of car miles operated, and many Pullman car lines—as regular runs are termed—have been eliminated on the New York Central and elsewhere in the interests of economy. All of this, in turn, has its genesis in the statistics on passenger operations recently compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the jurisdiction of Mr. C. D. Mahaffie, a member of the commission. Although these statistics indicated a surplus of passenger facilities, the railroads cannot be censured for this. In the words of former Gov. Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, the railroads are endeavoring to merchandise their wares, and to do this effectively they must provide the most attractive equipment and train service

HOTELS · RESORTS

Greater Boston

Hotel Sheraton
Ninety-one Bay State Road
Boston

Modern in every detail The HOTEL SHERATON, because of its unusual location on an exclusive residential street on the banks of the Charles River, yet not more than ten minutes from the business and shopping district, has become a most popular hotel for persons seeking a home or transient accommodations.

Single and double rooms with bath. Suites of two rooms and one bath to five rooms and three baths for the winter months at reasonable rates. Unfurnished non-housekeeping apartments on a yearly basis. European Plan Dining Room.

(A short walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church.)

GEORGE R. SANFORD, Mgr.
Kenmore 2960

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

The COPLEY-PLAZA
Recognized as one of the finest hotels in the world, richly furnished and modern in every respect . . . located in historic Copley Square, probably the most accessible and attractive spot in Boston.
ARTHUR L. RACE, Managing Director

The PLAZA
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza adds the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
FRED STERRY, President
JOHN D. OWEN, Manager

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person $2.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) $5.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE CHARLES RIVER AND ESPLANADE
Fensgate Hotel
Rooms, all with Bath
Moderately Priced
Excellent Cuisine
534 Beacon Street
Not far from The Mother Church
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
CHARLES M. ANNIS

The Savoy
455 COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON
Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
All rooms with bath.
Single $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
Double, $2.50, $3.00
Four—suite of parlor, bedroom, bath, $5, $6 a day
Weekly rate one day off in seven
Meals served in rooms without extra charge.

The Charlesgate
Corner Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.
HERBERT G. SUMMERS

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue
The Distinctive Boston House
Apartments in this homelike hotel may be engaged now for the winter or longer at most reasonable rates. Easy walking distance to Christian Science church.
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

Chicago

MORRISON HOTEL
2,500 Rooms
$3.00 Up

World's Tallest Hotel—46 Stories High
Located in the "HEART OF THE LOOP"
The Morrison Hotel is the nearest hotel in Chicago to stores, offices, railroad stations and wholesale districts.
You'll like the atmosphere of luxury, and excellent service at the Morrison. Each guest room is an outside room with bath, circulating ice water, bed-head reading lamp and Servidor. Excellent garage facilities.
LEONARD HICKS . . . Managing Director

CHICAGO
Corner of Madison and Clark Streets

Greater Boston

The Beaconsfield
1731 Beacon Street
Brookline (Boston), Mass.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
Noted for its magnificent apartments, perfection of service and consistent rates.
Family life predominates.
Select American Plan Dining Room
New Fireproof Garage
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

convenience . . is a reason why hundreds of better class men and women make The Vendome their "Boston home" each year. Just a few minutes to the Christian Science church and other attractions. American or European plan. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.
Abbott Hotels Corp. Karl P. Abbott, President
THE VENDOME
BOSTON

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, sunshine, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath, $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4, $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected
H. G. OEMETER

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes walk to Christian Science church
Rooms and suites, $2 to $3 a day
Pres. and Treas., M. E. FRITZ
Res. Mgr. THOS. P. KEANE

Men Only.
VISITING BOSTON?
Stay With Us and Save Money
Technology Chambers
8 IRVINGTON ST.
Rates $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Near Back Bay Station

My compliments, to you I give,
CHAS. W. KOKERDA
Copley Square Hotel
BOSTON
For Families, Transient and Permanent Guests. Two blocks from Christian Science church. Dining Room. Also Café and Lunch Service. Club Breakfasts. Special Luncheons and Dinners. Reasonable Prices. Rooms $2.50 up.

Hotel Bellevue
BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Cafeteria Restaurant
Rooms with bath, $3.50 up

Hotel Victoria
Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.
Suites and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, available for permanent and transient guests. Convenient to shops and churches.

Massachusetts

Hotel Worthy
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
250 rooms, 200 with baths. Rooms from $3.00 with bath. $2.50. Cafeteria and a la Carte dining room.
Summer Hotel, Worthy Inn, Manchester, Vt.
JAMES T. BROWN, Prop.

Maine

Enjoy Maine's Golden Autumn and make the
Bangor House
YOUR HOME
Old fashioned hospitality and modern comforts.
BANGOR MAINE

HOTEL PEARSON
A CULTURED HOTEL-HOME
190 E. PEARSON ST. CHICAGO

Illinois

PEORIA
ILLINOIS
500 Rooms 300 Baths
1 person $2.50-$5.00
2 person $4.00-$8.00
On the shortest and fastest Coast to Coast motor highway
400-car fireproof garage in connection.
HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE

EVANSHIRE HOTEL
A QUIET HOTEL HOME
IDEAL TRANSPORTATION
Main at Hinman, EVANSTON, ILL.

Chicago

STANDARD FIVE DOLLAR ROOMS $3 WEEKLY $17.50
CHICAGO'S HOTEL A REVELATION IN HOTEL LIVING
KNICKERBOCKER
ADJOINING PALMOLIVE BLDG (OPPOSITE THE DRAKE)

Atlantic City

HOTEL LUDY
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST CENTRALLY LOCATED FIREPROOF
South Carolina Ave. Atlantic City
A Beach front Hotel . . . . . Just off the Walk
A PERFECT COMBINATION
Autumn . . . and rates so ridiculously low, that a visit for a day, a week-end, or a week will be even less than your regular living expense.
At THE LUDY you are assured the highest standard of resort hotel accommodations and service made possible through 30 years of successful effort in this field by its owner, Dr. R. B. Ludy.
Fresh and salt water baths. Three sun decks. Vita-glass solarium. Special family rates. Write or wire for reservations.
$25 UP WEEKLY WITH MEALS
R. B. LUDY M.D.

Hotel Morton
Atlantic City, N. J.
300 Rooms—half with bath . . . Renowned for real hospitality and good food "Rich in the things that make people happy" . Sun decks Crow's Nest Solarium Sea Water Swimming Pool . . . Orchestra—twice daily. Bell & Cope Ownership Management.

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

CRAIG HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
A hotel with an atmosphere of home, where the gentle manners of Victorian days still prevail. Modern comforts and quiet famous meals make your stay delightful. To come once means to return many times.
Write for illustrated folder and reduced rates.

New Hampshire

Hotels of Hospitality
Eagle Phenix Hotel
Both hotels operated by Eagle & Phenix Hotel Company.
Concord, N. H.

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

New York City

SPACIOUS RESIDENTIAL SECLUSION

Comfortably one settles into skilfully-prepared luxury here. Thick walls shut out noise. The staff serves a St. Regis guest, not as a person, but as a personage. Karl Bock and other famous designers did the decorations. In the heart of smart New York . . . with the Seaglade for entertaining. By the day, from $6...leases by month, year.

HOTEL ST. REGIS

FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

A RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN WHO ENJOY CLUB FACILITIES

Offering a high standard of living with the 24-hour services and protection of a modern hotel. Reception rooms, private dining room, private lounges, music studio, roof terrace and popular priced restaurant add to the comfort of Allerton living. Floor reserved for students at special rates. Convenient to shopping district; easily accessible to transportation facilities. Special rates to include any or all meals. . PLaza 3-8841

SINGLE ROOMS, weekl. from $12

ALLERTON — 57th STREET
130 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK

A FIXED COST OF LIVING

Only one cost but it includes three excellent meals a day served at a table especially reserved for you, by a waitress who gives careful consideration to your wishes. Rooms are kept fresh and clean and the 24 hour hotel service affords protection and a staff of courteous attendants.

WEEKLY RATES
room, bath and all meals
1 PERSON $25 *from*
2 PERSONS $45 *from*
2 Rooms, bath and all meals, two persons $50

Choice of hotels located on or near parks

Hotel Earle, Washington Sq. N.W.
Hotel Holley, Washington Sq. W.
Hotel Judson, Washington Sq. S.
Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 E. 11th
Hotel Irving, Gramercy Park, So.
Hotel Le Marquis, 12 E. 31st St.

SERVICE BUREAU
KNOTT AMERICAN PLAN HOTELS
53 WASHINGTON SQ., SOUTH
NEW YORK

Solve a Year's Living Problem in an Off Hour

BECOME acquainted with a better way to live . . . Visit the partly open, partly enclosed Roof . . Wander through the charming lounges and last, but not least, see a moderately priced room and bath, delightfully furnished, for as low as $12.50 per week. Transient rates $2.00 to $3.00.

Luncheon 55¢ — Dinner $1.00

Margaret Lee Randle, *Manager*
HOTEL
George Washington
24th ST. at LEXINGTON AVE.
In the Gramercy Section

VISITORS TO NEW YORK CITY

will enjoy the convenient location, the delightful services of The Emerson. Near three Christian Science churches.

Single rooms, bath, from $2.50
Double room, bath, from $3.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, from $5.00

Special weekly rates

HOTEL EMERSON
166 West 75th Street
Under KNOTT Management

1½ BLOCKS FROM PENN. STATION

HERALD SQUARE HOTEL
116 West 34th St.
Just off Broadway
NEW YORK

NEWLY FURNISHED
NEWLY DECORATED
NEW MANAGEMENT

Large, Airy, Comfortable Rooms

Single Room $2.00 to $3.50
Double Room $3.00 to $4.50

Refined :: Quiet :: Homelike
Special Weekly and Permanent Rates

A Visit to
NEW YORK CITY
is pleasant and can be *thrifty*

The Albert offers every modern comfort and a dignified, pleasing atmosphere. Near to business interests, one block from 5th Ave.

Rooms with running water, $1.50
Rooms with private bath, from $2.50

Special Weekly Rates

HOTEL ALBERT
University Place at 10th St.
Under KNOTT Management

New York State

In ALBANY, *it's the*
DE WITT CLINTON

Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come . . . we'll make you happy.

A Knott hotel — John J. Hyland, Manager

Mark Twain Hotel
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
200 Rooms, Each With Bath
Rates $2.50 Upward
ENTIRELY FIREPROOF

THE STUYVESANT
Buffalo's Largest Apartment Hotel
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
Restaurant under our supervision.

New York City

A NEW WAY OF LIVING . . . a modern 47-story skyscraper . . . comforts, refinements and services unusual even in this modern day . . . Everything about the new Waldorf-Astoria is new, with two exceptions . . . the old spirit of hospitality . . . and rates, which as of old, are from $6 the day.

THE WALDORF ASTORIA
PARK AVENUE • 49TH TO 50TH STREETS • NEW YORK

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST VALUE
• FINE ROOM and BATH •
$2.00 SINGLE / $3.00 DOUBLE

A modern, new hotel located in heart of New York, 100 feet West of Broadway yet quiet and cool. Each room has bath, circulating ice water, electric fan, Beauty-rest mattresses, exceptional furnishings and atmosphere.

Hotel Piccadilly
227 WEST 45th ST. NEW YORK

TWO FRIENDLY HOTELS

Modern and new. Radio in every room. Circulating ice water. Special weekly rates.

FREE GARAGE
$2.50 up SINGLE $4.00 up DOUBLE
HOTEL PLYMOUTH
49th ST. OFF BROADWAY

Just a few steps from everything. Quiet rooms. Radio in every room. Low weekly rates.

FREE GARAGE
$2.50 up SINGLE $4.00 up DOUBLE
HOTEL PRESIDENT
48th ST. OFF BROADWAY

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates

Attractive Lounges...

Rooms with Running Water
Single $1.50, $1.75
Double, 2 persons $2.00

Rooms with Private Bath
Single $2.50, $2.75, $3
2 persons $2.50, $2.75, $3

No Higher Rates

Excellent Restaurant

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th St.
30 East 30th St.
New York City

Write for Special Weekly Rates

A Broadway Paradox
The Hotel Woodward
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK

Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

HOTEL BRISTOL
129 WEST 48th ST.
400 Rooms 300 Baths
A Hotel of Character in Midtown New York

Rooms with Bath
$2.00 for One Person
$3.00 for Two Persons
FAMOUS RESTAURANTS
LUNCHEON $.40
DINNER $.75 and $1.00

Iroquois Hotel
NEW YORK
Forty-Fourth Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
Single Room with Bath, $3.00 up
Special Rates by the Week

M. B. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
C. C. BOEST, Vice-President and Manager

TIMES SQUARE
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-13 WEST 45th ST. NEW YORK CITY
3 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS
W. JOHNSON QUINN, *president*
Rates and Booklet on application

NEW YORK
A quiet dignified location in the convenient Grand Central zone.
RATES
Single $4.00
Double $7.00
MADISON AVE. AT FIFTIETH STREET
HOTEL NEW WESTON

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS
for Day, Month or Year

Available at a distinguished address . . . The MAYFLOWER. Ideally located opposite beautiful Central Park. Easily accessible to all parts of the city.

Near Christian Science church.

Superb service and appointments. Owner-managed restaurant, $5.00 up per day. Special monthly rates.

The Mayflower
Central Park West
61st to 62nd Sts., NEW YORK
John H. Spaulding, *Mgr. Dir.*

Hotel Chesterfield
"IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK"
130 West 49th Street
NEW YORK

$2.50 DAILY ROOM & BATH
Special Weekly Rates
Circulating Ice Water
FREE GARAGE

RALEIGH HALL

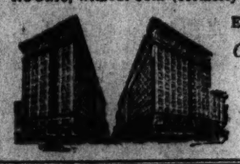
DAILY $1.50 Without Bath
With Bath $2
WEEKLY Without Bath from $7
With Bath from $10

A RESIDENCE FOR MEN
103 West 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY
With the Atmosphere of an Exclusive Club for Business and Professional Men. Complete Service. Clean, Quiet, Attractive Rooms.
C. Vincent Blair, Manager

Los Angeles

NEW ROSSLYN HOTEL
FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES

ROOMS, with bath (formerly $3.00 and $4.00).....$2.50 and $3.00
ROOMS, without bath (formerly $2.00 and $3.00).....$1.50 and $2.00



Excellent Meals—Moderate Prices

Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone.

Private auto entrance direct to hotel lobby.

Free auto buses meet trains

WILSHIRE BLVD. — LOS ANGELES

THE ARCADY
For smart living—this exclusive apartment hotel in the heart of the famous Wilshire District, overlooking beautiful Westlake and Lafayette Parks.
Rates on application
L. C. Reed, Manager
2619 Wilshire Boulevard

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PARK-WILSHIRE
Hotel Apartments
Situated in the most convenient location in Los Angeles overlooking beautiful Westlake Park—in the heart of the Wilshire Shopping District—10 minutes from the city center.
Apartments from $75
2424 Wilshire Blvd. DUnkirk 3600

GATES HOTEL
FIREPROOF
6th and Figueroa Street
LOS ANGELES

Downtown — 3 blocks from Christian Science church • Daily rates—$1.50 to $2.50. Monthly rates—25%-35% less than daily tariff • Popular price coffee shop.

FREE TAXI • 25c Garage
HOLLADAY & COLLINS
Owners and Operators

LOS ANGELES
HOTEL STILLWELL
838 So. GRAND AVE.
GARAGE IN CONNECTION
Everything New — 300 Fireproof Rooms
Each With Private Bath
$2 *per Day* • Weekly Rates

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200 Rooms Hotel 200 Baths
Park Vista
626 S. Alvarado St., Los Angeles
MABEL P. NEWELL, Manager
Facing beautiful Westlake Park and bath for two $2.50 to $3.50. Rooms
Owned and operated by
WINIFRED M. ELLIS AND MABEL WALKER WILLEBRANDT

The Langham
Apartment Hotel . . . Fireproof
DINING ROOM
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL
COMMISSARY
7th and Normandie, Los Angeles, Calif.

Louisiana

The St Charles
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

APPRECIATE THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS WHICH IT HAS ENJOYED FOR MANY YEARS AND STRIVES TO DESERVE.

Service Imperative

ALFRED S. AMER & Co., LTD.

Michigan

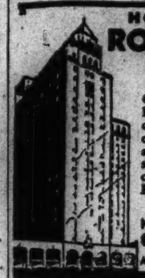
THE HOTEL OLDS
300 Rooms with baths. Fireproof.
Rates from $2.50 up
LANSING, MICHIGAN

To Our Readers

Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

California

HOLLYWOOD-
ROOSEVELT HOTEL



Convenient location on Hollywood Blvd. where comfort, refinement and delightful surroundings await you. Unequalled service. Extraordinary cuisine. Write or wire E. J. Caldwell, Mgr. for reservations.

NEW LOW RATES
$3 — $4 — $5
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Sacramento
Fireproof. All Rooms with Bath
Rates Reasonable
ST. CLOUD & ANDERSON, Proprietors

Chateau Marmont
Hollywood, Calif.
1221 Sunset Blvd.

Modern in Every Respect. Offering the Highest Standards of Hospitality and Incomparable 24-Hour Hotel Service. Weekly & Monthly Rates. Inspection cordially Invited.
Phone CR 5171

Colonial Hotel
La Jolla
CALIFORNIA
WITH APARTMENTS
New Fireproof, on the Ocean
Rooms $2.50 to $8.00 Apts. $50 to $250
100 rooms with bath
ROSCOE C. BULGER, *General Manager*

HOTEL CONSTANCE
PASADENA, CALIF.
New Modern Fireproof
European Dining Room in Connection
Reasonable Rates

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

The SAN DIEGO HOTEL
ON BROADWAY
We try to meet your every requirement
Rates $1.00 to $4.00 per day.

Green Spring-Like Winters
SAN DIEGO
MOTOR INN
A Clean and Modern Auto Court
ON COAST HIGHWAY at "5 POINTS"
1 Mile South Ramona's Marriage Place
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

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RAIL ISSUES LEAD STOCK MARKET RISE

Early Decision on Freight Rate Increase Expected by Traders

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Securities markets generally viewed the increased reserve rate as constructive, and in the main, prices crept higher in quiet trading today.

Stocks pushed slowly upward, under the leadership of the rails, after some hesitancy in the first half hour, and while the high grade low-yield bonds were naturally depressed by the firming money rates, the higher-yield issues moved upward along with stocks. Expectation of an early decision on freight rate increase was a factor in the upturn.

The market closed with a strong tone. U. S. Steel, American Can, National Biscuit, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific gained 2 points or more, while American Telephone, Eastman, Allied Chemical and Union Pacific rallied 3 and 4.

Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

News that the Bruening Government had been sustained by a vote of 294 to 270 in the German Reichstag was generally regarded in Wall Street as reassuring. Nevertheless, some international bankers feel that the possibly unfavorable consequences of a Hitlerite government in Germany have been exaggerated.

The increase in the Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate to 3½ per cent, after it had been jacked up to 2½ from 1½ only a week ago, was followed by firmer money rates generally. Call money rise to 2½ per cent for the first time in nearly a year, and commercial paper rose to 3¾ per cent, contrasted with 2½ to 2¾ yesterday.

The rediscount rate is still considerably below the average rate since the Reserve System was founded in 1914. Save for the recent period of extremely low rates, the rediscount rate has gone below 4 per cent only in the years 1924-28.

Bankers explained that since the easy money policy had failed to stimulate business, and had been only partially successful in checking the flow of unwanted gold into this country, a return to more normal basis could scarcely be regarded as adverse.

While the loss of some $800,000,000 in monetary gold from this country since England went off the gold basis is the largest movement in any like period of time in history, prominent bankers point out that the Federal Reserve had followed the extremely prudent policy of letting a large portion of the vast influx of metal of recent years lie idle in the vaults, rather than using it as a basis of currency expansion.

The banking system, therefore, is in a position to lose the metal with a minimum of disturbance. Bankers acknowledge that the rapid outflow of metal has had an adverse psychological effect, and that a slower movement, such as should result from the higher money rates, would be desirable. It is denied, however, that the loss of metal was a motivating factor in the increased rediscount rate.

The weekly mercantile reviews were somewhat more cheerful, reporting better retail trade in many cities, and signs of restoration of confidence. Furthermore, the foreign trade figures for September showed a fair seasonal gain over August.

The bond market responded promptly to advancing money rates today by marking down prices of high-grade and gilt-edge issues, whose course is determined normally by the fluctuations of interest rates. Second-grade bonds advanced irregularly in sympathy with stocks.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Oct. 16	Oct. 15
50	Am Pneu	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
120	Am Pneu pf	4⅛	4	4⅛	
30	Am Pneu 1pf	22	22	22	
1330	Am T&T	135⅝	131½	135⅝	131½
130	Amoskeag	5	4½	5	
435	Bos El	84¾	84¼	84¼	84¾
15	Bos & Alb	164	161	164	164
50	Con Sec	3	3	3	3
20	Cop Range	3½	3½	3½	
100	E G&F pf	12	12	12	11⅝
38	E G&F pf	78	78	79	
90	Edison Elec	213	211	211	210
365	Em Asso	10½	10¼	10½	11
15	Gen Capital	23½	23½	23½	
15	Hathaway B	10	10	10	10
850	Mass Util	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Mergenthal	63½	63	63	63
100	Mohawk	15½	15½	15½	
100	Nash	19⅝	19⅝	19	
120	Nat Ser	1½	1⅛	1⅜	1½
19	NE Pub pf	9	9	9	
58	NE Tel	118	117¼	117¼	117¾
150	No Butte	.56	.56	.56	.60
7	Old Colony	110	110	110	
25	Pac Mills	11	11	11	11
100	Pocahontas	9	9	9	
200	Quincy Min	2¾	2¾	2¾	
195	St. Mary Ld	3¼	2⅞	2½	
565	Shawmut	9½	9	9¼	8¾
75	Stone Web	18½	18	18¼	17⅝
177	Swift & Co	23½	22¾	22⅝	23
400	Uni Found	3	3	3	
445	Uni Shoe	44⅜	43¼	44⅜	43
40	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	
15	Uni Gas	3½	3½	3½	
5	Util Hyd	1½	1½	1½	
86	War Bros	7¼	7	7	7⅝
60	Warren (SD)	20	17¼	20	18

BONDS

$1000	Amoskeag 6s	62	62	62	
1000	Wst T&T 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

Gillette Safety Razor Company, including Autostrop Safety Razor Company and operations of foreign subsidiaries, reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income of $3,433,211, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.13 a share on the common. In the like period last year Gillette, excluding Autostrop and its subsidiaries since acquired, reported net income of $8,741,365, equal to $3.98 a share.

AMERICAN STORES SALES OFF

American Stores Company reports sales for the period of five weeks ending Oct. 3, 1931, of $12,438,201, as compared with sales for the five weeks ending Oct. 4, 1930, of $13,087,209. This is a decrease of $859,008, or 5.03 per cent. Sales for the nine months ending Oct. 3, 1931, were $103,267,584, as compared with $107,487,683 for the nine months ending Oct. 4, 1930. This is a decrease of $4,220,099, or 3.93 per cent.

FLINT MILLS DIVIDEND

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 16—An additional liquidation dividend of 70 cents a share was paid to Flint Mills stockholders of record Oct. 10, making the total liquidation dividends to date $55.70 a share. Liquidation is being conducted by Jerome A. Newman and his associates, who acquired the controlling interest in the stock at $45 a share.

SIX-HOUR DAY FOR DU PONT

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 16—Work for a large number of unemployed will be provided by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. through adoption of a six-hour day for employees in a number of its plants. It will be put into effect at once by du Pont Rayon Co. and du Pont Cellophane Co., which employ about 10,000. This will make it possible to add 10 per cent to 15 per cent more names to pay rolls.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 16	Oct. 15
11¼	2¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	3	3	3	3¼
4⅞	4	..	Adams Express	3500	9¼	8¾	9	9
33⅛	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	400	28	27	28	28
33½	20	..	Addressograph	400	12⅜	12⅛	13¼	
11⅛	2	..	Advance Rumely	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
54¾	52	3	Air Reduction	4800	63	61½	63	61
10⅜	1¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	11000	14½	13	14½	13⅛
15⅝	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	3400	4½	4	4⅛	
8¾	2	..	Allegh pf ww ExW	200	10⅝	10	10⅝	10¼
46⅛	30¼	.60	Alleghany Steel	10	30½	30½	30½	30½
182⅜	68	6	Allied Chem	12400	80½	75¼	80	78¼
43¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	500	17⅝	16¼	17¼	16¾
23	13	2	Amerada	200	14⅝	14	14⅝	14⅝
63⅜	18	3†	Am Bank Note	100	23¼	23¼	23½	23½
46¼	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	110	55⅝	55	55	
4¼	1⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	2	2	2	
17⅞	4	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	3	3	3	
129⅜	71⅝	5†	Am Can	13900	85⅞	79¾	83¼	80
38⅝	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	14½	12	14½	12
48⅝	31¼	3†	Am Chicle	1300	39¼	31½	32¼	
21⅛	5	..	Am Colortype	100	7	7	7	
21⅜	5	..	Am European	100	12	11½	12	11⅝
51⅝	19⅝	..	Am & For Pow	8800	14⅝	13⅛	14⅝	13⅝
100	45¼	7	Am & For Pow ?	200	50	50	50	
79½	35	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	400	36½	36½	36½	
10⅝	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
8	1	..	Am Hide & L	200	3	3	3	
26	6	..	Am International	1500	9	8¾	8¾	8¼
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	600	10¼	10¼	10¼	
84¾	60½	7	Am Loco pf	500	60½	60½	60½	61½
39⅜	2⅜	..	Am Nat Gas pf	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
64½	14½	1	Am Pow & Lt	1200	19¾	18⅞	19¼	18⅞
84	58	4	Am P&L 5% pf	100	58	58	58	58½
102	70	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	66	66	66	
65	58½	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	58½	58½	58½	59
21¾	7	.80	Am Radiator	1700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
12⅜	3¾	..	Am Republics	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
37⅝	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	900	13¼	13⅛	13¼	12⅞
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	400	34½	32⅞	34	33¼
58½	19¾	1½	*Am Smelt &Ref	2300	24⅛	23	24	23¼
58½	19¾	1½	*Am Smelt & Ref	2300	24⅛	23	24	23¼
1½	½	..	Am Solvents & C	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
31¼	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
113	70¼	7	Am Steel F pf	30	84½	84½	84½	84½
48¾	36	2½†	Am Stores	3600	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	37⅜
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	400	44½	43⅝	44⅛	
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	35700	136⅛	131	135⅝	132
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	7700	32¾	28⅝	29⅝	29¼
79	22	3	Am WW&E pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	38½
40	20	..	Am Woolen pf	300	34½	23½	23½	25¼
43¼	12⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	7100	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛
36	13	2.40	Ancher Cap	400	18	17½	18	17
12	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	300	33	33	33	
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	500	⅞	¾	¾	¾
9	3½	..	Arnold Constable	300	4	3½	4	
28⅞	3½	2†	Asso Apparel Ind	400	4¾	4	4	
29⅝	9¾	1	*Asso Dry Goods	4700	11	10	10¾	11¼
203⅜	97½	10	Atchison T& SP	3900	116½	110¼	116½	110¾
108¼	90½	5	Atchison pf	200	94½	93½	93½	94½
120	59	7	Atl Coast Line	200	65⅞	65	65	
23⅝	9¼	1	Atl Refining	1600	12⅜	11¾	12	11⅞
54	21	4	Atlas Powder	500	21½	21½	21½	22
295½	84½	4†	Auburn Auto	17600	119¾	111¼	119	111
6½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
27⅞	6¼	7	Baldwin Loco	3400	9½	8½	9½	8½
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	10	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43
87¼	28	5	Bali & Ohio	24900	39¾	38½	39½	37
66¾	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	31	31	31	
10	1¾	..	Barker Bros	260	2	1¾	2	1¾
60	25	6½	Barker Bros pf	220	30	30	30	
11¾	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	6300	6	5⅝	6	6⅛
61	37	4	Beatrice Cream	400	47¼	46	47¼	45¼
111	93½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	600	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅝
80¾	62¼	4.12	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	2700	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛
46¼	24½	2	Best & Co	600	29¾	29½	29⅝	29½
70⅝	24¼	2	*Bethlehem Steel	9600	28½	27⅝	28⅛	27½
129⅞	15	7	Beth Steel pf	300	87	87	87	88½
42	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	300	25	23⅜	24½	23⅝
76½	37	3†	Borden	6300	48	46⅜	47⅞	45¾
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	400	13	12½	12½	12⅝
66	17½	..	Boston & Maine	100	24	24	24	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
69⅝	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	2700	43⅜	40⅝	41¾	40¼
13⅜	7	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	6½	6½	6½	
129⅞	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	91¾	91	91¾	91
15	3½	..	Brunswick Balke	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3¾
9½	2⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6	6	6	
114	80	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	83	83	83	
34⅞	7⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9	9	9	9½
50	21	..	Budd Mfg pf	90	22	21¾	22	21
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	1000	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅝
23	4	..	Bullard	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15¾	4⅜	.80	Bulova Watch	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	4800	12⅜	11½	12⅜	11½
31	15½	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17	17	17	
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
69¾	12⅜	..	Byers	1200	17⅝	16½	17½	16⅞
53	13⅞	2	Calif Packing	400	15	14⅞	15	
13⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	¼
11⅜	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
45	14	3	Canada Dry	800	18¾	17½	18¾	17½
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6600	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	14
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	500	8¼	7	7¾	
131½	33¼	..	Case Tiresh	14600	48½	44⅛	48½	45
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	15	14¾	15	14¾
13¾	1⅞	..	Celotex ct	100	3½	3½	3½	
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
54½	14¼	3	Cheaspeake Corp	1600	26⅞	23	26⅞	24
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	13800	32¾	30	32½	30¾
7⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt West	1500	5½	4½	5⅛	4⅞
27⅞	12	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1600	19	17½	19	17⅝
8⅞	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	1000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
15⅜	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	3300	6¾	6	6½	5⅞
45½	14	4	Chi & N'western	3800	18	15½	17⅝	16
15⅝	3¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	6	5¾	6	5½
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	12	11½	12	11½
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3200	28½	25½	28⅜	26
90	40	6	Chi R I & P 6%	100	41	41	41	41
101	50	7†	Chi R I & P 7%	100	53	53	53	
12⅜	9	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8½	8½	8½	
33⅜	8	..	Childs Company	400	11	10¾	11	
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	12700	14⅜	14	14⅜	14
72⅞	26⅜	3.60†	City Ice & Fuel	100	28½	28½	28½	
90	66⅜	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	68¼	68	68	68
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
105	95	7	Clett Pbdy pf	100	100	100	100	
170	97½	1.50	Coca Cola	2600	108	104	108	104¼
53½	49¼	3	Coca Cola A	1500	49¾	49½	49½	49⅞
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	300	32¾	31	32¼	31¾
17½	7⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	800	12	11¾	12	11¾
32¼	8½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
45⅝	16⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	3000	21¼	20½	21¼	19¾
100	76	6	Columbia G pf A	100	87½	87½	87½	
111⅝	33	4	*Columbian Carb	1300	43	41	43	42½
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	500	11	10½	11	10½
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	17	17	17	16⅞
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	3100	11⅜	10¼	10¾	10⅝
12	4½	.40	Comwith & So	4200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100⅜	68	6	Comwith & S 6 pf	100	75	75	75	75
14⅜	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	10¼	9⅝	10¼	10
8	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	400	6	5½	6	5⅝
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	18300	71½	68¾	71⅛	69¾
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	500	99	98	98	99
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Co pf	500	25	24	24	24
15⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	500	⅝	½	⅝	⅛
8½	2⅜	..	Container A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3	3⅛	..	Container B	100	1	1	1	
3⅜	¾	..	Cont Baking B	4500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	300	43	42¾	42¾	42
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	900	37¾	36	37¾	35¾
16⅞	4¾	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	28	26½	28	26¼
5⅞	1¾	..	Cont Motors	700	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
12	5	..	Cont Oil	3100	6¾	6⅜	6½	6⅜
12	1¼	..	Cont Shares	300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	3700	43¾	42	43¾	42
18	3¾	..	Coty	300	4½	4¼	4¾	4½
34½	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	22	22	22	22¾
19⅜	11	..	Crex Carpet	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
38¼	17	2.40	Crown Cork & S	300	18⅜	18	18⅜	
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	300	24	24	24	23¾
44	20	6	CubaRy pf	10	29	29	29	
2⅝	½	..	Cuban Can Pr	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	200	39	38	39	39
118⅝	87½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	90	90	90	91
87	17	..	Curtis-Wright	1500	2½	2	2¼	2⅛
8½	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
42	12⅛	..	Cutler Hammer	200	13	13¾	13	
23	4	..	Davison Chem	200	5½	5¼	5½	5⅝
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	14	14	14	14
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	700	103	98	102½	99
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	2600	40½	38	40½	37
19⅜	11	.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	11	11	11	
23	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	400	16⅜	16	16⅜	16
13½	6⅜	..	Dome Mines	400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
22½	21	3½	Dresser A	400	21½	21	21	22¼
1¼	⅛	..	Duluth So Shore	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	100	13½	13½	13½	
107	53¾	4†	Du Pont de Nem	13600	57½	54½	57⅝	55¼
124¾	109	6	Du Pont deb	100	109	109	109	110
13¼	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
185¾	93	5†	Eastman Kodak	2900	108¾	103¾	108	102
69	35½	..	Eitingon-S pf	400	55	54½	55	54¼
74¾	35	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2000	36½	34¾	36½	25
9½	2½	..	Elect & Mus Ind	2400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
60¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	10500	22⅜	21½	22¼	21½
108⅛	66⅛	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	75	75	75	
98¾	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	85½	85	85	
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	200	34	33	33	34½
35⅜	18½	2½	Equitable Off Bld	400	19½	18⅞	19½	18¾
39¾	10¾	..	Erie RR	3400	14⅞	13¾	14⅞	13½
45½	13½	4	Erie RR 1pf	400	18⅝	18	18	
31½	12	4	Erie RR 2pf	200	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
12⅜	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
25	13	1	Exchange Buffet	10	13	13	13	
109⅛	57½	7	Fairbanks M pf	80	57½	57½	57½	57½
15⅞	2⅞	..	Fed Screw W	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
30	8½	1.20	Fed Water Serv	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	9
58½	22	2.80	Fidelity Phe F In	400	29½	27¾	29¼	28
66⅝	50¼	4	Firestone T&R pf	200	54	54	54	54
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	47
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	1100	14½	13¾	14	13¼
38⅜	5	2½	Fox Film A	2700	8¼	7⅞	8	7¾
75	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	70	70	70
113¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	10200	20	18¾	20	19½
106	31	3	Gamewel	20	22½	22½	22½	23¼
88	54	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	54½	54½	54½	
73⅜	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	45
47	9¾	2	Gen Asphalt	400	13½	13	13¾	13
12	3¼	..	Gen Cable	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25½	6¾	..	Gen Cable A	100	11	11	11	
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	90	18½	17	18	19
54¾	24¾	1.80	Gen Electric	36100	30½	28½	30⅛	29¾
12½	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11¼	11¾	11⅝
52	30¼	3	Gen Foods	2800	33½	34¾	35⅝	34¼
8¼	2½	.30	Gen Gas &E A	2300	3	3	3	2¾
35¾	23½	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	100	24	24	24	
50	32	3	Gen Mills	400	33	32¾	32½	32
40	22½	3	Gen Motors	45600	25⅝	24⅜	25⅝	24⅝
103⅜	85	5	Gen Mot 1¾ pf	2300	91½	90⅝	91½	91¾
23	4⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	1100	6	6	6	6
84½	22¼	6	Gen Ry Signal	800	34½	34	34½	34
9½	1¼	..	Gen Realty	3400	1¾	1⅝	1⅞	1½
74⅛	17	3	Gen Rlty pf ww	600	18	18	18	18½
15½	1⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	600	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
38¾	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Ras	8400	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
76⅞	45¼	5	Gillette S R pf	400	55	53	53	
7⅞	3	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
16½	4½	..	Glidden	400	6½	5⅞	6½	6
83	48	7	Glidden pf	10	59	57½	58	58
8⅞	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¾
42½	18	2½	Gold Dust	3400	21⅛	20	21⅛	20
20⅞	5	..	Goodrich	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
53⅜	16	3	Goodyear	400	24½	24	24½	23
6⅜	1	..	Gould Coupler A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
6½	1⅜	..	Graham Paige	100	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
13⅜	3	..	Granby	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20½	4⅜	..	Grand-Sil Stores	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	3¾
16⅞	7	..	Grand Union	900	11	10⅞	11	10¾
43	28½	1	Grant (WT)	300	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	33¼
69⅝	25	4	Great Nor pf	4700	39	35½	39	35½
11⅞	3¾	..	Great West Sug	100	7½	7⅜	7⅝	
10⅝	4⅛	7	Great W Sug pf	40	82½	82½	82½	82
6¾	1⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2

RESERVE RATE RISE MAY AID USE OF CREDIT

Likely to Impede Rapid Export of Gold—Will Help Banks' Earnings

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The New York Federal Reserve Bank retreated further from its cheap credit policy today by advancing its rediscount rate—the rate which member banks pay to borrow at the reserve—by 1 per cent to a level of 3½ per cent. This was on top of last week's advance to 2½ from 1½ per cent.

While Reserve authorities, in keeping with their fixed policy, declined to comment, it was said in high banking circles the Reserve was at the same time urging member banks freely to extend credit to clients for all needful and legitimate demands, and explaining the higher rediscount rate should not be interpreted as indicating a desire to restrict credit, nor to curtail member bank borrowing.

The following explanations for the higher rate were offered in prominent banking quarters:

1. The 3½ per cent rate will cause an increase in open market money rates and make it more profitable for banks to loan money for industrial and commercial purposes. It should tend to overcome ultra-conservatism in extending credit. While the higher rate makes it more expensive for banks to borrow at the reserve, their reserve borrowings are normally much smaller than their extensions of credit to clients.

2. The increase to 3½ per cent should have a stimulating effect upon bank stocks, through increasing potential bank earnings, as did last week's increase to 2½ per cent. This should tend to restore public confidence in banks.

3. While leading bankers have not been averse to the large exports of gold from this country in the last four weeks, they recognize the outflow has been so rapid as to cause some misgivings and misinterpretations on the part of the public both at home and abroad, and feel a higher rate will tend to retard the movement.

4. The increase in the rate brings it in line with more normal open market money conditions. While there has been in recent months a vast surplus of idle funds in this market, tending to depress money rates, this surplus is being, or will be, reduced by the outflow of gold, the sale of the notes of the new National Credit Corporation to help banks, and prospective government borrowing to meet the widening Treasury deficit, to make loans to railroads, or for other constructive purposes under consideration.

5. The cheap money policy, through which the rate was reduced to 1½ per cent last June, the lowest in the history of the reserve system, has failed to increase commercial borrowing or to stimulate trade, and has had some adverse effects, such as reducing the interest which banks could pay on deposits and removing an inducement to keep money in the banks.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Bankers foresee a complication in connection with the 3½ per cent rediscount rate just announced by the Federal Reserve Bank, which is being watched carefully. The increase in the rediscount rate now makes money cheaper in Paris than in New York. Federal Reserve Bank heads declare that in no sense was the increase designed to interfere with the export of gold to France, which has taken the bulk of recent shipments.

The Bank of France now has a rate 1 per cent below that of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. However, since the rediscount rate was equalized here last week, France has taken through actual shipments $106,686,100 of the $128,140,300 of the metal exported, and a substantial portion of the gold that was set aside here under earmark for foreign account.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank report, yesterday's exports of gold amounted to $17,522,300, the bulk of which was for France, while a net decrease in earmarked gold for foreign account of $1,334,000 was reported. This brought the total net decrease in gold in the United States since England abandoned gold payments to $607,280,300, or above $800,000,000 for the first time.

The first results of the increase of the rediscount rate came last night when the New York Clearing House Committee announced that, effective today, the maximum rates paid on deposits by its members would be increased by one-half of 1 per cent. This was regarded as an initial step in combating the hoarding of money. The announcement of this was hailed, in banking circles with enthusiasm and bank stocks leaped upward. It is hoped that many depositors who have withdrawn large quantities of cash and placed them in their strong boxes will now bring out these buried assets and put them back in the banks for use in industry and commerce. It is estimated that in the last year nearly $1,000,000,000 in currency has been withdrawn from circulation in this way.

An indication that heavy demands for cash continued throughout the country for the week was contained in the report of the Federal Reserve System, which showed an increase in federal reserve note circulation of $51,828,000, while the increase in note circulation of the New York bank alone amounted to $19,554,000.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, 2 red	$ .67⅝	$ .67	$ .98
Corn, 2 yellow	.53⅜	.54⅛	1.01
Oats, 2 white	.34	.33½	.47
Flour	4.30	4.30	4.55
Beef, family	13.25	13.25	20.00
Pork	20.50	20.50	32.50
Lard	.0825	.0805	.1225
Cotton, mid-up	.0620	.0590	.1040
Zinc	.0345	.0350	.0400
Iron	16.26	16.26	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.10
Tin	.3325	.3225	.3515
Rubber	.0500	.0500	.0787½
Sugar	.0460	.0460	.0455
Lead	.0400	.0400	.0510
Print cloth	.0278	.0278	.0400

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	91⅞	91⅞
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	45	45
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	40	39
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	37	35
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	94¼	91½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	93¾	83¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	55½	54½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	74	73½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66	64½
Amer Nat Gas 6½ '42	13	12
Amer Smelting 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Amer T&T 4½s '36	99	98
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101⅝	101
Amer T&T 5s '65	101½	100⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅝	105⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71¼	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	80	80
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90½	89¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	103	103¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	98	95¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '95	90	90
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	25	25
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	90	90
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	97
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	103¾	102⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	90	88¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	81	81
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93¾	92½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	72⅝	71¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	82	82
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	92	92
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	90½	89½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	94½	94⅜
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	80	80
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105⅛	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	83	83
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99⅛	98⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99⅝	99
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	72	72
Boston & Maine 5s '55	85	85
Boston & Maine 5s '67	84½	83
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90⅛	89½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83	83
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99⅛	98⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100¾	99
Buff R & P 4½s '57	55	52½
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	87	87
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	80	80
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	87	87
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	82¼	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81	80¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82½	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '65	81½	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	82¾	82¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88	86¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88	87
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	86⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	100¼	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	61¼	59½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	73	72
Can Pacific 4½s '60	74⅛	73
Can South 5s A '62	94	92¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103	101½
Carolina Cen Ry 4s	45	45
Cen District Tel 5s	103	102
Cen New England 4s '61	70¼	70¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87¼	87¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	90½	90½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	104	101
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	43
Ches Corp 5s '47	81	79¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	94½
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	90	90
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	54¾	54¼
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	92½	92½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s' 58	91¼	89½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	100	100
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	22½	21½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54½	52
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	56	56
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	60	60
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	14½	11½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	40¾	37½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	66	63
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	55	55
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	50	49
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	69½	69½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	97½	97½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	77½	75
Chicago RI&P rgfg 4s '34	80	78¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	66½	64⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	57	56½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	101¾	101¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100½	100
Childs Co 5s '43	58	58
Chile Copper 5s '47	62½	62
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	91
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	78	78
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	79¾	79¾
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	77½	77½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	92	91½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	101	101
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105	105
Colonial Oil 6s '38	30	30
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	92	92
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	59	58½
Columbia Gas & E Co 6s deb '61	87	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88½	88½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25	25
Con Gas 4½s '51	96¾	95½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s' 52	102¼	102¼
Container Corp 6s '46	51¾	51¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57	54½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	31½	31½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	28	28
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	48½	48½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	6	6
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	89¼	88½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100⅞	100⅝
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	95½	95¼
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	98	98
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98½	98¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	31½	31
Den Gas & El 5s sta	100	100
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97¼	95
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103¼	103¼
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	96	94
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '52	97	97
Dold Packing 6s '42	55	55
Dul & I Range 5s '37	99	99
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101	99¾
East Suba Sug 7½s '37	9	9
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	52	52
Erie RR rpf 5s '67	53	51
Erie RR gen 5s '75	53¾	50¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	88	88
Fed Metal 7s '34	84	84
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9¼	9
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	8½	8½
Gannett 6s '43	78	78
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	53	53
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¼	100¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101¼	101
Gen Riv 6s	95	95
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	83	83
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	14	13½
Goodrich 6s '45	49	48
Godrich 1st 6½s '47	78	78
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98	96
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100¼	100
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	77	76
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	75	74
Great Northern 5s '73 C	79	76
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101½	100⅝
Har Riv Pc	81	81
Houston Oil 5½s '40	81	81
Hudson Coal 5s '62	44	42
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	102	102
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57⅞	57⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	89	88½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100
Ill Central 4s '53	54¾	54¾
Ill Central 4½s '66	54	53
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	48	48
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	58	58
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	99¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88¼	87
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	54½	54¼
Inter Match 6s cv rcts '41	64	62
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	61	59½
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	54¼	53½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54	53
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	33	33
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72	70½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	99¼	99¼
Int & Gt Nor 5s C '56	49	45
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	58	58
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	32½	32½
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	55	55
Int Paper 6s '55	41½	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	49	47¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	57	56¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	52½	51¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	5⅝	5⅝
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	75	75
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	51½	51½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	99	98¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	66½	66
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	70	70
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84	83¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50½	50½
Kelvinator Corp 6s '36	90	90
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97⅝	97
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	74	74
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	62	62
oew's Inc 6s '41	89	87½
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	42	41¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	103¾	103
Louis Gas & Coke 4½s	99½	98
L&N 5s Coll	100	100
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	99¼	99¼
L&N 5s rcts	97¾	97½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	20	20
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38¼	38
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88½	88½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	91	91
Meade 6s '45 ww	56	55
Metro Edison 4½s '68	93⅜	93⅜
Metro Water 5½s '50	34½	32
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	98¼	97¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	97¼	85½
Mil Blf & SSM 5s '38	37	36
Mil StP & SSM 5½s '78	71	70
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	45½	43½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	64	64
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	65	62¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	64	64
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	64¼	61½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	64¾	62
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	81½	49½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	97⅞	94¼
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	70	70
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	93	93
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	92¼	92
Nat Steel 5s	75	74
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	99½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105½	105
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	77½	77½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	75½	74
N O T & M 5½s '54	42	38
NYS&HR con 4s A '98	83½	83½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	86⅛	86¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	82	81
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	81½	81
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	90½	89½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100¼	100¼
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	87½	87¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	46¾	43½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	72	71½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	93½	93⅜
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	95	95
NY Dock Co 4s '51	65½	63½
NY Edison 5s '44	105	105
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	93
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110	113
NY NH&H 4½s '67	76½	75
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	101	100½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	103¼	102½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	51
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¼	101¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	99¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82½	81½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100	100
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Nor Southern rfg A '81	19⅝	18⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	90	89½
Norf & W div 4s '44	95	95
North Am Co 5s '81	88¾	88½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	90½	90½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	95	93½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¾	100
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	84⅞	82¾
Nor Pacific 6s C 2047	77	77
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	93½	93¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Ore Shore L'ne gtd 5s '46	100½	100
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	84	83
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¾	101½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	60½	60
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	88⅝	88⅝
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91⅝	90½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	91½	91½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89¼	89
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	83½	82
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	87⅝	87¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	83¾	82¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	98⅝	98½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100⅝	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104	103⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101½	101½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	112	112
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	53½	53½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	94½	93¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	90
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100	100
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	44½	44½
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	19½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100¼	100¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	98	98
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	70	69
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	41¼	39
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99½	99
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99	99
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75	74½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	82½	82½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	77	77
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	13	12¾
Rio G & W col 5s '49	68	68
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100½	100½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	87	87
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	47	46
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	30¼	29
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	55	55
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	30	30
St Louis SW con 4s '32	70	70
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	41	40
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	80	80
Seabd AL con 6s '45	8	8
Seabd A L 6s ct	8	8
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	85	83
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	64½	63½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	7⅞	7⅞
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	38½	38
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	81½	81
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	95½	95
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¼	101
Southern Pacific rfg 5s '55	84½	84
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	76	76
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	78½	78½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	76	74
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	86¾	86¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	55	55
Southern Ry con 5s '94	91¾	91½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	72½	72½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	73	73
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93½	93½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	31	31
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102⅝	102
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	46	45
Texas Corp 5s '44	83¾	83
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	94½	94½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	68	68
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	68	68
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	43
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¼	26
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	32	32
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅜	100
Union El & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 6s	100⅝	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93½	92
Union Pacific 4s '08	83½	83½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83	83
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89½	89½
Util Pow & Lt 5s 30 ww	48¼	48¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	51¼	50½
Vanadium 5s '41	68½	68
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	90½	90½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95	95
Wabash RR 4½s '78	28½	26¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	31	30¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	30¼	29¾
Walworth 6s '45	31	31
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	65	65
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	35	35
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	41½	41½
Warren Bros 6s '41	61	61
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¾	103½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¼	104¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104	103½
Western Electric 5s '44	101	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	58
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60¼	60
Western Pacific 5s A '64	58¾	58
Western Union R E 4½s '50	93	90
Western Union 5s '51	97½	97
Western Union col 5s '38	99½	99
Western Union 6½s '36	106	105½
Western Union 5s '60	95	94½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¼	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84½	84
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	81½	91
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	83½	83½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct16	Last Oct15
3½s '47	99.26	99.8	991.0	99.28
1st 4½s '47	100.	99.20		100.10
4th 4¼s '38	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.31
US 3s '55	93.31	92.	92.2	94.16
US 3½s '49	93.16	92.15		94.25
US 3¾s '56	99.8	99.	99.8	99.24
US 4s '54	100.14	100.8		101.
US 4¼s '52	102.22	102.		103.8

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38½	38½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	19	19
Antioquia 7s A '45	20½	19
Antioquia 7s C '45	17¾	17¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	34½	32½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	41¾	41
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41	40¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	42½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	40½	40¼
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	40½	40
Austria 4½s '56	14½	13½
Austria 5s '55	47½	47
Austria 5s '57	47¼	46
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	91
Bavaria (State) 6½s' 45	30	30
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½	83¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	89¼	89¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94¾	93⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	94¾	94
Bergen (City) 5s '49	75	75
Berlin (City) 6s '58	23¾	23
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	29	29
Berlin (City) 6½s '51	30	30
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	31½	31½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	28	27
Bogota (City) 8s '45	35	35
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	8½	8
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	11½	11½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	99¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97½	97½
Brisbane 6s '50	34½	34¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	30	29¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40½	40
Bulgaria 7s '67	30	30
Bulgaria 7½s '68	42½	40
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	27¼	26½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	92
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80	79
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	91½	90¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '48	27	26½
Cent Bk Germ	5	5
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	18	18
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	22	20
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	31½	31
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	18	18
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	17	17
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	17¼	17¼
Chile (Rep)) 6s '63	17¼	14½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	15½	15½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	29	29
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	30	30
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	30	30
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27¼	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27	25¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	63¼	63¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	66	66
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	19	18¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	40½	40½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	90	89¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75¾	75½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	40
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	35¼	34
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	64¾	64
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	77½	77½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	83	82¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	77¾	77
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	70	69
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	45	45
Flat 7s '46 war	73¼	73¼
Finland 5½s '58	47	47
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	84	84
French (Rep) 7s '49	110½	110⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112½	113
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	41¾	41¾
German 7s '49	61¼	60
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	40	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	36½	36
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	35	35
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	40	36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	33	31
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	40	35
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	36	33½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35	33

Employment And Construction Up

IMPROVEMENT is noted in New York State where the labor department reports an increase of 3 per cent in employment during September and a 2 per cent increase in pay rolls as compared with August. Steel operations in the Buffalo district are to have a 5 per cent advance, according to a report from that city, bringing production to 40 per cent of capacity, highest for any zone in the country at the present time.

Gains in building are also indicated by the F. W. Dodge Corporation which says that construction contracts awarded for September in 37 states east of the Rockies totaled $252,109,700, which, while 24 per cent below the like month of last year, is nevertheless $19,003,600 or 8 per cent above the preceding month.

	High	Low
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	47½	45½
Hamburg 6s '46	31	31
Helsingfors 6½s '60	45½	44
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	40½	40½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	21¼	21
Hungary Mun 7½s '48	28	28
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	29	29
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	80	80
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	68	68
Italy (King) 7s '51	85½	85

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SOCCER LOSSES HINDER HARVARD

Only Six Lettermen From 1930—Coach Carr Hopes for Development

"Our soccer team will not be anywhere nearly as strong as last year, unless the boys show unexpected development," said Coach John F. Carr Jr. '28 concerning the Harvard chances. Of the eight lettermen from last year only six are available. Last year's team won eight of its nine games on the schedule, losing only to Yale, 1 to 0, when Capt. Harvard H. Broadbent '32, New Bedford, Mass., team high scorer, was completely bottled up by the Eli throughout the game.

When the university opened more than a week ago some 100 candidates reported at the new Dillon Field House, about 60 of them for the varsity. Conditioning and sifting soon sorted them to a working number of nearly 20 for the varsity, the others reporting to Coaches Donald Baker of the jayvees and N. R. Danielian '28 of the freshmen. Three of the nine lettermen are ineligible and three of the very good freshman team that defeated Yale for the first time since 1921, including its captain, were found among the missing.

Despite the probable weakness of the Crimson chances this season, as compared with last year, a new opportunity to secure points in the Intercollegiate Soccer Association is afforded since Springfield, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brown have been admitted to full activity and victory against them will count in favor of the Harvard team. Last winter a subdivision of the association was formed comprising New Englanders with Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth previous members, joining with the new members, Springfield, Brown and Tech, to form their subleague.

Winning Streaks End

This is Coach Carr's third season handling the varsity and his past two teams divided with Yale winning in 1929, 2 to 1, after 10 minutes overtime, and losing last year, 1 to 0. It is an odd fact that two years ago Yale won every game in its season until the Harvard encounter and last year Harvard went through the schedule undefeated until the game with the Eli.

The losses by graduation and ineligibility from last year's exceptional team are irreparable according to Coach Carr. Such stars as John P. Faude, all-American choice at goal for two years; William D. Vogel, center, and John W. Carrigan, inside forward, along with an entire halfback line of ex-Captain. John R. Bland and the Carter twins, E. C. and W. D., not to mention a reliable fullback in Emil J. DesRoches '33 have graduated. The other handicaps were brought about by the ineligibility of George T. Hutton '33 and Robert E. Eaton '33, lettermen, and Francis L. Howe '32, junior varsity soccer insignia wearer, and the failure of Horace B. B. Robinson, captain and center half of last year's freshman team, to return to college.

No definite lineup at this early date can be named, but the personnel of the team is quite well known. Leading to replace Goalie Faude are William F. Nichols, Garden City, L. I., sophomore goalie, who, as a freshman last year, shut out Yale 1 to 0, and Samuel Powel Jr. '32, Providence, R. I., jayvee goalie who also shut out Yale last year, 1 to 0. These two are competing keenly with a third possibility up from the second varsity last year, Hans von Briesen 2d '33, New York City.

Veteran Fullback

At right fullback a veteran will start his third year, Paul J. Catinella '32, Belmont, Mass., while John L. Heard Jr. '33, Ipswich, Mass., former jayvee, and William Wemple '34, Somerville, N. J., fullback with the freshmen last year, are striving to earn a varsity post. Only through mishap is Catinella likely to be displaced; but the others have good chances.

To bolster the all too apparent weakness at halfback Coach Carr has shifted Donald M. Frame '32, New York City, starting forward against Yale last year, to one of the defensive positions, probably center half. Frame is captain-elect of the tennis team and was eliminated in the third round of the national singles by Clifford S. Sutter this summer. At his left competition is between John B. Wight Jr. '32, Wayland, Mass., and Benson B. Martin '33, New York City. Wight played inside right with the jayvees against ale last year and Martin was freshman captain two years ago but did not play last year. On the right side Gordon C. Streeter '34, Stonington, Conn., and C. S. B. Fraley Jr. '34, Chestnut Hill, Penna., of last year's freshman squad, are the outstanding at present. Streeter was a star hurdler on the freshman track team.

Naming men for positions on the forward line at this time is a little too indefinite, but the outside positions probably will be taken care of by Richard S. Baxter '34, New Rochelle, N. Y., Alan T. T. Schumacher '33, New York City, or Arthur M. Moskin '33, Brooklyn, N. Y. Schumacher is a letterman of last year and faced Yale previous to that as a freshman. Baxter played outside left against Yale last year as a freshman and Moskin was inside right against Yale as a freshman two years ago, and substitute inside left for the jayvees against the Eli last year.

Broadbent a Scorer

Captain Broadbent is expected to have another good year at scoring at inside right, or wherever Coach Carr needs him most on the forward line. He scored in every one of the nine games played last year, excepting the Yale game, where he was watched closely. Daniel B. Dorman '32, Beirut, Syria, inside right for the jayvees last year and spare against the Eli on the varsity the year previous, is the likely starter along with Captain Broadbent.

Coach Carr is giving Richard M. Gummere Jr. '34, Haverford, Penna., an opportunity at center. Gummere played an inside position for the freshmen and came from Penn Charter School, where he played soccer for earlier experience. His father, Richard M. Gummere, was captain of the 1905 soccer team in the first league of five colleges formed, consisting of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Haverford. Another spare forward who has good chances of working into the line-up is Karl R. Whitney '34, Sandwich, Mass., transfer student from Bowdoin, who is eligible only for minor sports this season. He is an inside substitute and played freshman football at Bowdoin. He was No. 6 man on the Bowdoin tennis team.

The game with Amherst, which was scheduled for last week and postponed, afforded Harvard an opportunity to play a team of graduates which probably was of more value than if the originally scheduled game had been played. The graduates won, 6 to 4, but the Crimson scored its four goals against Faude, its last year all-American goalie, and it was no disgrace to lose to the graduates, for they had an all-star lineup of former Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Swarthmore and Haverford players. The experience was valuable to the players.

The other victory this season was scored against Bridgewater Normal School, 4 to 2. This Saturday the Crimson booters play West Point at West Point. The schedule:

Oct. 17—U. S. Military Academy at West Point; 24—Springfield; 31—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Nov. 6—Dartmouth; 11—Brown; 14—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 21—Yale.

Football Profits Carry Yale Sports

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Football continued its reign as a $1,000,000 sport at Yale during 1930, netting a profit of $600,456.92, which was used in wiping out deficits incurred by less lucrative sports.

The athletic association ended its fiscal year June 30, 1931, without a surplus, but the revenue from football saved it from the red side of the ledger in its athletic financial affairs.

A financial statement issued yesterday by H. F. Woodcock, general manager of the athletic association, showed that football had contributed gross receipts of $1,140,568.63 to the gross revenue of $1,225,121.62 realized during the year from university athletic activities. From the football receipts was deducted disbursements of $540,111.71, which included payments to visiting teams.

The gross receipts from all sports, including football, showed a decrease over those of 1929-1930, when the association reported gross revenue of $1,270,204.11, of which $1,164,964.38 came from football.

During the year, Woodcock reported, the outstanding indebtedness of the athletic association was reduced to $284,901.85 from $371,191.86. The association's liabilities at the close of the previous year. A net profit of $230,009.43 was realized for the year, this amount being applied toward previous liabilities and to new plant construction and improvement costs.

With the exception of football, all of the 16 university sports were operated at a loss. Rowing ended the year with the largest deficit. This sport brought in only $2228.77 as against disbursements of $80,284.11, leaving a deficit of $78,055.34. Track and cross-country were responsible for the next largest deficit, one of $55,382.68. This sport was maintained at a cost of $57,939.23 and brought to the association's coffers only $2556.55.

Basketball came the closest of the nonprofit sports to being self-supporting. Revenue from this sport totaled $9882.43 as against disbursements of $11,729.53, leaving a deficit of $1847.10.

The net deficit for all sports totaled $267,210.59, and was distributed as follows: Baseball, $29,693.75; track and cross-country, $55,382.68; crew, $78,055.34; basketball, $1,847.10; boxing, $5,296.10; fencing, $8,977.76; golf, $3,395.51; hockey, $23,150.88; Lacrosse, $14,409.67; polo, $7,085.53; soccer, $12,451.97; squash racquets, $2,532.82; swimming and water polo, $10,337.60; tennis, $9,778.10; wrestling, $4,815.76.

The financial statement noted that the number of items of new construction and improvement were extraordinary during the year because of the advancement of work for the purpose of creating employment as a depression relief measure.

SCHOONERS IN TRIAL SPINS

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 16 (AP)—Capt. Angus Walters and Capt. Ben Pine, skippers respectively of the defending champion Bluenose and the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester, American challenger for the international fishermen's trophy, took their white-winged charges out for trial spins yesterday. Anything resembling an unofficial brush was strictly avoided by the two sailing masters. Once the schooners came close together and Captain Angus hove to, under Thebaud's lee, while his crew gave the Gloucesterman a rousing cheer. Back across the water roared a robust response, and the rivals for the sailing championship of the north Atlantic fishing banks drew apart.

NEW POST OFFERED FARRELL

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—P. B. Farrell, president of the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League, has been offered the presidency of the Eastern League, he announced last night. He said he had not reached a decision on the offer. Farrell was one of the organizers of the New York-Pennsylvania League almost a decade ago. The Eastern League presidency was vacant the past season. Its teams are at Albany, N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; New Haven, Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn.; Allentown, Penna., and Richmond and Norfolk, Va. Farrell did not say whether he planned to hold the presidencies of both leagues if he accepted the Eastern offer.

PATRICK EXPECTS STARS TO SIGN

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, in sailing his team to training camp at Ravina Rink, Toronto, yesterday said he expected no difficulty in signing his stars for another season. Frank Boucher, star center for the New York team, said some time ago he had been asked to take a salary cut this year and that he would not play hockey unless a better salary was offered. The Rangers will train with their farm club, the Springfield, Mass., Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League, who have been asked to report at Toronto next week along with the big league regulars.

COLMAN WINS "DOWN UNDER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The Australian cross-country championship, which was held over the Rockles 6½-mile course here, was won by the Victorian champion, F. Colman. Sheaves and Bateman of New South Wales were second and third. Colman led from the start, and ran in easy style, winning by 120 yards in 34m. 25⅕s. Victoria also won the team race, which was run incidentally, The Rockles track is considered the hardest in Australia, the conditions being natural.

STANFORD HAS HARD SCHEDULE

Indians Win Three of Four Football Games, Other a Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—With 12 lettermen, among them five regulars, of the 1930 Stanford Indian varsity lost through graduation, Coach G. S. Warner is playing one of the hardest schedules in the Pacific Coast Conference with a football squad of uncertain possibilities.

Following are the lettermen who are no longer eligible for Conference competition: Regulars—H. D. Boque, tackle; W. J. Bardin, guard; P. N. Taylor, center; H. P. Rothert, fullback; and G. G. Caglieri, halfback; substitutes—C. E. Bush and H. K. Albertson, ends; Capt. R. E. Tandy, tackle; M. O. Albertson, center; William Simkins, quarterback and fullback; W. N. Clark and W. H. Laird, halfbacks.

Eighteen lettermen, six of them regulars of last season, form the nucleus for Warner's squad. They are: Regulars—P. S. Neill '32, and W. K. Doub '32, ends; C. S. Ehrhorn '32, tackle; R. W. Hulen '32, guard; Capt. H. H. Hillman '32, quarterback and P. J. Moffatt '32, halfback; substitutes—D. L. Colvin '32 and Carl Wittenau '32, ends; G. C. Grey '32 and M. N. Hand '32, tackles; W. P. Marks '32, center; A. B. Hunt '32, R. E. Dawson '32, and P. E. Heiser '32, guards; L. P. Baker '32, and E. W. Caddel '32, quarterback and fullback; R. A. Rintala '32, and T. B. Lambert '32, halfbacks.

Weak at Center

The principal weakness of the Indian squad is at center, where Taylor and M. O. Albertson, regular and first alternate last year, have left a considerable gap in the forward wall. Marks and R. F. Milligan '32 are staging a lively contest for the first-string berth and with a little more experience should remedy the center weakness by midseason. Other promising condidates are N. A. McLeod '32, W. F. Bates '33, and J. S. Card '33.

The Stanford coaches have encountered some difficulty in the early season in finding a suitable running mate for Captain Hillman at quarterback and fullback, positions more or less interchangable under the Warner system. Hillman, a heavy back of the fast, charging type, will occupy the first varsity quarterback position this year. H. K. Allen '32, a powerful line plunger and a great passer, looks like the best fullback on the squad. Rintala, recently shifted from right halfback, is improving at the fullback post and will be capable of relieving Hillman or Allen satisfactorily. In reserve will be Stanley Anderson '34, P. P. Targhetta '33, and John Hancock '33.

Plenty of Halfbacks

Halfbacks are plentiful on the Stanford roster, with the triple-threat Moffatt heading the list. Moffatt plays left half, a position which Warner has fortified with four promising understudies, Gordon Campbell '32, T. O. Glover '33, A. G. Hardy '32, and Emile LaCombe '34. Caddel, who played last year at fullback, will replace Rintala at right half, where he will be given keen competition by K. J. Afflerbaugh '33, Lambert, W. T. Warren '33, and P. L. Wilson '32. Lambert has played fine football in early season, and he may displace Caddel on the first line-up.

The end positions afford perhaps the brightest outlook on the entire Cardinal team, with Neill and Doub, regulars, and Colvin and Wittenau, substitutes of last year, playing again. Two new men, Ned Clark '34, and J. K. Tod '33, have surpassed even the former regulars in early performances.

Wide Open Race for Guards

Ehrhorn, who distinguished himself in replacing the incapacitated Captain Tandy last year, will be a fixture at right tackle, with Hunt, formerly a guard, F. P. Gribbin '33, H. J. Labórde '33, and C. J. Prelsnik '33, as substitutes. Grey, an excellent place kicker, is slightly favored for left tackle over Nelson Gray '33, Hand, Jack Holwerda '33, and B. H. Palamountain '34.

First-string guards will develop soon as the result of a wide open race between veterans Hulen, Dawson, and Heiser, and a fine group of new varsity men. Outstanding among the new guards are William Corbus '33, W. E. Kite '33, Windsor Bigelow '33, and F. F. Scribner '33. Hulen, Bigelow, Corbus and Scribner have had an edge over their rivals so far this season.

Gridiron practice started on the Stanford campus Sept. 15, and in four preliminary games the Indians have a record of three victories and an uncrossed goal line. Sept. 19, just four days after the first practice, Stanford defeated the West Coast Army team, 46 to 0, in a game which saw nearly every member of the Indian squad in action. Sept. 26 a powerful but uncertain Cardinal eleven fought the strong Olympic Club team of San Francisco to a scoreless tie in the Stanford Stadium. Santa Clara held the Indians scoreless on Oct. 3 until the fourth quarter, when the pile-driving line smashes of Captain Hillman behind a first string line gave Stanford a 6-to-0 margin of victory.

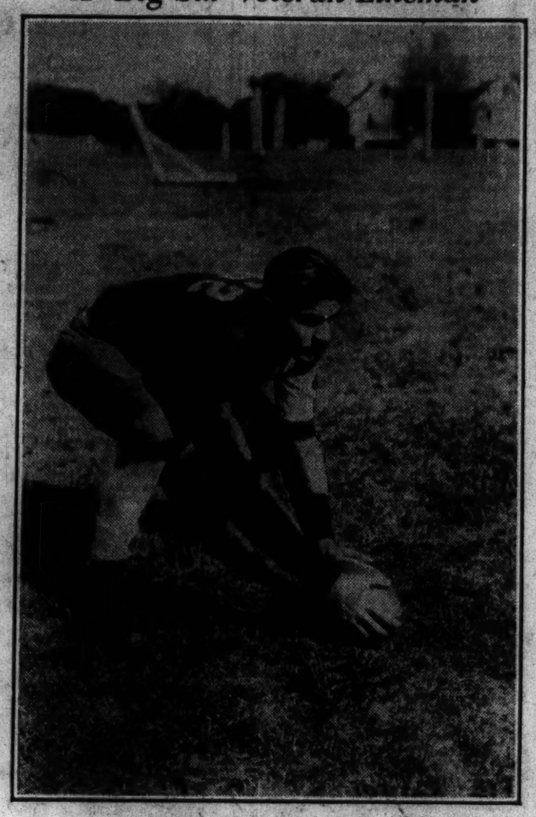
Oct. 10 found the Minnesota Gophers opposing Warner's team in the Stanford Stadium in the first major intersectional contest of the Pacific Coast season and the Indians won 13-to-0. This Saturday, Stanford opens its 1931 Conference year against Oregon State College, here.

The remainder of the schedule is as follows: Oct. 24, University of Washington at Seattle; 31, U. C. L. A. at Stanford; Nov. 7, University of Southern California at Los Angeles; 14, University of Nevada at Stanford; 21, University of California at Stanford; 28, Dartmouth College at Harvard Stadium, Boston.

EDMONTON GRADS WIN

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Edmonton Commercial Grads, women basketball champions of the world, last night defeated a quintet from Pocatello, Idaho, 32 to 20, in the first of a two-game series.

A 'Big Six' Veteran Lineman



FRANK J. BAUSCH '32
University of Kansas Football Team

JANUARY TRYOUTS FOR U. S. SKI TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Try-outs in the cross-country and combined jumping and running events for the American ski team which will represent the United States in the III Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid next February will be held at this resort on or about Jan. 20, 1932, it has been announced by the American Olympic Ski Committee.

The following skiers are qualified to enter the final tryouts: Lloyd Ellengson, Colfax, Wis.; Robert Reid, Berlin, N. H.; Erling Anderson, Berlin, N. H.; John Carlston, Manchester, N. H.; Alfred Lindley, Minneapolis, Minn.; Rolf Mangseth, Coleraine, Minn.; L. Batson, Oak Park, Ill.; Casper Oimen, Canton, S. D.; George Gunderson, Racine, Wis.; John Steele, Homewood Park, Colo.; Joe McQuire, Denver, Colo.; Kenneth Kempe, Bear Mt., N. Y.; Martin Fredboe, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. C. Osterlund, Cerokee, S. D.; Hans Strand, Berrien Springs, Mich.; George Maki, Ishpeming, Mich.; John Erickson, Wakefield, Mass.; Olle Zetterstrom, Kent, O.; Richard Parsons, Salisbury, Conn.; Wayne Stevens, Auburn, Maine; Pedar Falstad, Devil's Lake, N. D.; John Roscielak, Duluth, Minn.; Roy Mikkleson, Chicago, Ill.; J. Johansen, Rockford, Ill.

Also Lewis Dalphes, Denver, Colo.; Nils Beckstrom, New York; E. Rodes, Denver, Colo.; August Lakari, Negaunee, Mich.; James Harah, Granby, Colo.; Herman Sanders, Austin, Minn.; Anselm Bietila, Rockford, Ill.; Norton Billings, Estes Park, Colo.; Herbert Elfstrand, E. Duluth, Minn.; Carl Holmstrom Jr., Iona Island, N. Y.; E. J. Blood, Hanover, N. H.; Rolf Monsen, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.; Carl Sunquist, St. Paul, Minn.; Russell Froberg, Minneapolis, Minn.; Knute Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Glen Armstrong, Steamboat Springs, Colo.; Algot Larson, New York City; Charles Proctor, Hanover, N. H.

T. W. GREEN, WALKING CHAMPION, WINS CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—T. W. Green of Belgrave Harriers, London—one of the finest road walkers ever known in the long history of British athletics—set the seal upon another brilliant season here. Oct. 3, when, fresh from his triumph in the classic annual London-to-Brighton event, he won, for the third year in succession, the 50-mile race from Manchester to Blackpool. This repetition of his successes of 1929 and 1930 gives him, as a permant possession, the cup put up for competition by the Blackpool Corporation and valued at $250. He is only the second man to gain three wins in succession since the race was instituted 19 years ago.

The story of this year's race reads very much like that of the London-to-Brighton walk previously, for the chief figures in a gripping contest were again Green, T. Lloyd-Johnson of Leicester, and J. H. Ludlow of Derby. The trio fought out a great race. Ludlow led for about 30 miles, and he was moving so well, after Green had passed him, that he looked well set to obtain second place, as he did in 1930. But, almost in sight of home, Lloyd-Johnson went by, to finish second, a quarter of an hour after the winner. The names, clubs and times of the first half-dozen were:

	h	m	s
T. W. Green, Belgrave Harriers	7	49	19
T. Lloyd-Johnson, Leicester	8	4	10
J. H. Ludlow, Derby	8	12	5
J. Medlicott, Birmingham	8	17	54
J. T. Lee, unattached (North Wales)	8	25	13
H. Taylor, Derby	8	30	13

ADE JOHNSON TO CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Ade Johnson, veteran center and leftwing of last year's Minneapolis team, will report to the Chicago Shamrocks for play in the American Hockey League this season, it is announced by Manager Cecil "Babe" Dye. Johnson, brother of the famous "Ching" Johnson, National Hockey League defense star with New York Rangers, has been assigned to the Shamrocks by the league, which operated the Minneapolis club on the road last year.

GERMAN TENNIS WOMEN LAND

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 16 (AP)—Fräulein Cecilie Aussem, German tennis ace, and her compatriot, Fräulein Irmgard Rost, arrived yesterday to compete in local tournaments at the invitation of the Argentine Lawn Tennis Federation.

DIVIDED TRAINING FOR HOCKEY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 16—Windsor Bulldogs, champions of the International Hockey League in 1930-31, will be divided into two training camps, one doing its preseason drilling in Windsor and the other at Montreal, Manager Herbert Mitchell announced yesterday.

In order to reduce training expenses, players living within easy reach of Windsor will begin preseason preparations here Oct. 26. Those living closer to Montreal will report with the Maroons of the National Hockey League, a club that uses Windsor as a finishing school for younger players.

Under this arrangement Dr. Stanley Brown, Jack Arbour, George Lever, Andrew Bellemer, Roy Hinsperger and Jack Duncan will report at Windsor. Lorne Duguid, Desmond Roche, Earl Robinson, Norman Smith, Albert Huggins and Paul Haynes will work out with the Maroons. The latter squad will report Oct. 19 in Montreal. Ice will not be available at Montreal Forum until Oct. 31, and some of the Windsor players may be shipped here before that date.

The entire Windsor club will journey to Montreal for an exhibition game with the Maroons Nov. 7. This game is an annual charity contest, inaugurated two years ago.

Returning to Windsor Nov. 9, the Bulldogs may be scheduled for an exhibition game with Toronto Leafs or Chicago Black Hawks Nov. 10 or 11. Windsor opens its season at Detroit Nov. 15.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Marshall 6, Salem 0.
Omaha 27, St. Benedicts 6.
S. M. Reserves 43, Mexico 0.
Virginia M. I. 13, Virginia 3.
Wake Forest 6, N. C. State 0.
Wartburg 26, Milton 0.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Mass. State 2, Amherst 1.

MONTREAL TEAM IN GOOD START

Scores Five Points on First Day of Intercollegiate Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 16—The University of Montreal team made a good start toward capturing the Canadian intercollegiate tennis championship, held for the last two years by McGill University, by scoring five points in the first day's play in the singles on the courts of the Royal Military College on Thursday. The championship attracted five teams, Montreal, McGill, Toronto, Queen's and Royal Military College, each having four entrants in the singles and two pairs in the doubles. The first and second rounds in the singles were completed with Montreal players winning their five matches, McGill three, Toronto and Queen's two each, while the four military college players lost their opening matches. The third round and semifinals will be played on Friday along with the doubles as far as the final.

Longtin of Montreal and Watt of McGill were each called upon to play in two matches on the first day and came through, winning easily in the first round, but being extended more in second round engagements. Grant of Queen's, who won his first round match in three sets, was defeated by Watt in three sets. The longest match of the day was that in which Griffin of Toronto defeated Wilson of McGill, which necessitated 43 games.

Of the eight players remaining Montreal has four, Toronto two and McGill and Queen's one each.

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

McMartin, McGill, defeated Oakes, R. M. C., 6—0, 6—3.
Longtin, Montreal, defeated Muir, Queen's, 6—0, 6—1.
Grant, Queen's, defeated Cope, R. M. C., 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.
Watt, McGill, defeated Hermant, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Emard, Montreal, defeated Murray, McGill, 3—6, 11—9, 6—2.
Carruth, Toronto, defeated Cornish, R. M. C., 6—0, 6—2.
Marier, Montreal, defeated Wattsford, R. M. C., 6—1, 6—3.
Sheppard, Queen's, defeated Leibel, Toronto, 6—2, 6—0.
Longtin, Montreal, defeated McMartin, McGill, 8—6, 6—3.
Watt, McGill, defeated Grant, Queen's, 6—1, 7—9, 6—2.
Boucher, Montreal, defeated McIntosh, Queen's, 6—0, 6—1.
Grime, Toronto, defeated Wilson, McGill, 13—11, 3—6, 6—4.

CANADA WILL ENTER 1932 OLYMPIC GAMES

TORONTO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Canada will make every effort to participate in the 1932 Olympic Games at Lake Placid and Los Angeles, it was definitely decided yesterday, but so far the necessary funds have not been raised.

A meeting of the Canadian Olympic committee to discuss whether or not Canada would send a team to the United States next year reached an affirmative conclusion and added that "the money to send such teams will be raised by government grants, private and general subscriptions and assessment of the gate receipts of athletic meets."

It also was decided that invitations should be extended to German, French and British athletes, including the South African, New Zealand and Australian teams, to attend an athletic meet in Canada following the Olympics.

MAJOR LEAGUERS OFF TO HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Fourteen major and minor league baseball stars, who will give Honolulu and the Orient a glimpse of the way the American national game is played left here yesterday in the liner Tatsuta Maru.

After a short stop at Honolulu to play one game, the stars will continue to Japan where a schedule of 12 contests with colleges and town teams awaits them.

The major leaguers are Lou Gehrig, Lefty Grove, Frank Frisch, Micky Cochrane, Al Simmons, Willie Kamm, Frank O'Doul, Walter Maranville, Larry French, Muddy Ruel, Bruce Cunningham, and Tom Oliver. Ralph Shinners and George Kelly are the minor leaguers.

The party includes 29, all told, with several wives of players, a trainer, managers, and umpire Jack Reardon.

AUTO RACE WINNERS AVERAGE 118 M.P.H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLANDS, Eng.—Five hours, 32 minutes and 13 seconds of roaring speed in Capt. Woolf Barnato's famous 6½ liter Bentley car gave Jack Dunfee and Cyril Paul a spectacular victory here Oct. 3 in the annual 500-mile race promoted by the British Racing Drivers' Club—the fastest race ever decided in Britain over this distance. The winners averaged 118.39 miles per hour, hour after hour, in a tense battle with some of the finest drivers in the world, and their closest rivals were Brian E. Lewis and A. O. Saunders-Davies, the pilots of A. W. Fox's Talbot. This pair took second place, with an average speed of 112.93 m. p. h., and next in order came E. R. Hall's M. G. Midget and A. G. Miller's Riley. The race provided a fresh triumph for British-made cars, as, in a record "field" of 42 starters, none of the 10 foreign entrants could find a place in the first seven to finish.

Thousands of spectators witnessed the drama of the race, which, being of the "flat out" variety, was freely punctuated by retirements and "incidents." Sir Malcolm Campbell's Riley, with Flight-Lieut. C. S. Staniland, a crack airman, at the wheel, was one of the first to quit, owing to a broken crankshaft; C. Goodacre, driving a "baby" Austin at 90 miles an hour, found boiling water pouring over his legs and lost 40 valuable minutes while repairs were effected; and A. Francis, in an Amilcar, supplied a hair-raising acrobatic turn when his front axle broke clean in half. The broken bar plowed up the concrete track and the car swerved violently, but Francis maintained control and brought the machine to rest within a few feet of the edge of the track.

To make a simple finish, on handicap, the small cars led off at the start of the race in the morning; but at the end of the first hour C. R. Whitcroft, in his Riley, had gone to the front, with Sir Henry Birkin coming up fast on an Alfa Romeo. Dunfee took the lead after Whitcroft was forced to retire, and he held tightly onto it, except for a lap or two, when Lewis forced the Talbot in front. Soon after 4 o'clock the winner was flagged in, to receive the congratulations of Prince George, who arrived to see the finish. Not the least interesting part of the day's proceedings was the quick-time work of the mechanics in the pits. On one occasion, the victorious Bentley was refueled, and all four wheels changed, in less than two minutes.

MRS. VARE SET NEW MARK IN HURD GOLF

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., former United States woman's golf champion, yesterday set a new record for the Dorothy Campbell Hurd trophy on the Merion Cricket Club course. She finished with a 162 total for 36 holes, having made 84 Wednesday and 78 yesterday.

Miss Frances Williams carded 77 yesterday to clip a stroke from women's par over the east course. She scored 88 Wednesday and tied for final second place with Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, who made 81—84—165.

Mrs. Philip L. Corson, former champion of Canada, joined other record holders with a hole-in-one on the ninth, a 170-yard drive.

She tied with Miss Marion Bennett of Fishers Island, N. Y., and Mrs. Conyon Button at 169; Miss Jane McCullough and Miss Edith A. Quier tied at 172.

BRAVES DRAFT BILL AKERS

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Boston National League Baseball Club has drafted Bill Akers, shortstop of the Kansas City American Association Club, officials announced yesterday. Akers, whose batting was a factor in the Blues' rise last season from the association cellar to second place, was obtained in a trade which sent Lou Brower to the Detroit Tigers.

Detroit Hockey Teams Start Oct. 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16—Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Falcons in the National Hockey League and General manager for both the Falcons and Olympics of the International Hockey League, has ordered his players to report here for training Oct. 19. Ice will not be available at Detroit Olympia until Oct. 23.

Many changes are in sight for both Detroit professional hockey clubs this winter. The Falcons have obtained Hector Kilrea, Dan Cox, Alex Smith and Alex Connell from Ottawa Senators under the loan agreement that followed Ottawa's withdrawal from the major league. With their coming, four Detroit players have been placed on the market, Clarence Dolson, goaltender, Bernard Brophy, Carl Williams and Harold Tabor, forwards. Others may be disposed of also. The report is that Dolson, Brophy and Williams will be taken by Syracuse Stars of the International League, now managed by M. R. "Mickey" Roach.

George Hay makes his début this winter as manager of the Olympics, succeeding Bernard "Bernie" Morris. Hay plans to take his turn on the ice with the team. Ernie Kenny, a defense man with Olympics last winter, and Sammy McAdam, a left winger, have been returned to New York Rangers. They were here under loan in 1930-31. Ronald Martin, right wing star of the Buffalo Bisons, is one of the newcomers to the Detroit roster, having been obtained via the draft.

Falcons and Olympics will engage in a three-game series in the Olympia Nov. 1, 5 and 8. Although no official announcement has been made by Detroit owners it is learned that most player salaries have been reduced. Ebbie Goodfellow, leading forward of the Falcons, alone received an increase. Even Manager Jack Adams took a salary reduction, it is learned.

BY-PLAYS

YALE FOOTBALL IN THE SPOTLIGHT

JUST now Yale football seems to be more in the spotlight than has been the case for some time past, and there are two main reasons for this. The first is that for the first time in the history of Yale football an Eli varsity team is to play a game in the middle West this week-end and the other is to be found in the fact that Yale is not showing up very successfully on the gridiron this fall. The season is yet young; but Georgia's victory over the Blue last Saturday was so one-sided that followers of the Eli are already looking at the football season of 1931 as a rather drab one.

In going into the middle West for a game with the University of Chicago, Yale is paying a splendid and well-deserved tribute to one of her graduates, who was not only a great football and baseball player during his undergraduate days at New Haven, but who went to Chicago some 40 years ago and started the development of football in that section of the country. Developing the first Chicago team in 1892, he has served that university continuously ever since with credit to himself, Chicago and Yale, and there is probably no more fitting way that his alma mater could have honored the splendid record of Prof. A. A. Stagg than by having its varsity eleven play a game on Stagg Field.

The second big reason why Yale football is receiving so much attention of late is to be found in the fact that the Blue does not appear to be developing as satisfactorily as its followers would wish. Already reports are coming from New Haven that there will be a decided change in the personnel of the Yale coaching staff in 1932, and it is even hinted the schedule may be cut to fewer games. In hinting at a new coaching staff the usual procedure is being followed, as there is nothing like the loss of a few games to raise the cry that new coaches are needed. It does not seem to matter whether or not the staff is doing the very best that can be done with the material at hand. It is quite probable that there will be some changes in the present Yale staff before another season comes around; but these changes will no doubt be due as much to the desire of some of the present coaches to be relieved of their duties as to the desire of the university authorities to replace them on account of a few defeats.

That next year's schedule may be shortened to four games does not seem very likely. That Yale should adopt such a plan without Harvard and Princeton following suit does not seem probable. The advent of the house plan at Harvard and the coming advent of the same plan at Yale may, in the future, result in the adoption of a shorter football schedule; but it hardly seems likely that it will come as early as next year. Anyone who is inclined to criticize Yale football, either past or present, had best remember that the gridiron record of the Blue, year in and year out, needs no defense.

* * *

ANOTHER ATHLETIC STAMP ISSUE

Stamp collectors, take notice! To commemorate the Balkan games—a localized version, as it were, of the Olympic Games—held at Sofia early in October, the Bulgarian postal authorities have issued a special set of stamps, ranged in seven denominations. The one leva, green, depicts an athlete vaulting; the two leva, claret, features soccer football; the four leva, crimson, horsemanship; the six leva, slate blue, portrays fencing; the ten leva, orange, shows two cyclists speeding round a bend on the track; the twelve leva, blue, illustrates swimming, and the fifty leva, brown, carries a symbolic device. It is announced that the number printed is comparatively small; so the advice to philatelists seems to be "start in early, to avoid disappointment."

Restaurants

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A new Southern Colonial Dining Room
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College Highway—Route 10
"Good Food, Excellently Prepared, Tastefully Served and Moderately Priced"
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Shore Dinners
Lobster Stew Lobsters Baked
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Drawn Butter
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Beg. Mon., Oct. 19 Gilbert & Sullivan Co.
in "Pirates of Penzance"
ERLANGER Thea., W. 44 St. PEn. 6-7985. Evs. 8:30

THE GROUP THEATRE PRESENTS
The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street and 8th Avenue PEnn. 6-6100
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

CAROL SAX Presents
The GUEST ROOM
THE NEW COMEDY SENSATION
with HELEN LOWELL
BILTMORE THEA., 47 St., W. of B'way
50 Pop. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

44th ST. Thea. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30
JULIAN WYLIE'S PRODUCTION — THE
GOOD COMPANIONS
By J. B. Priestley & Edward Knoblock
From Priestley's Novel
Best Seats, Evgs. $3; Good Bal. Seats $1, $1.50, $2

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SHUBERT Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.50. Evgs. 50c to $3.00.
BEGINS MON., OCT. 19
MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
QUEENIE SMITH in
The LITTLE RACKETEER
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
PAUL ASH and his ORCHESTRA

CITIES SUMMON RELIEF FORCES FOR FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

amount as "poor"; and 27 cities, needing $3,318,788, would not appraise the outlook.

Various Agencies Involved

The total estimated need for relief activities includes money to be raised by family welfare associations, the Red Cross, local unemployment committees, local public welfare units and other relief agencies, in addition to the Community Chests.

It does not include funds Community Chests will raise for other than immediate relief purposes. All of the cities supplying information had well-established welfare and relief agencies and greater resources in public and private funds for meeting emergencies than some unsurveyed communities may have, it was pointed out.

The point is stressed that the $170,900,130 does not provide for institutional care of any kind. It represents primary relief needs, over and above requirements for special care and for character-building and recreational facilities. "Hence," the association pointed out, "this total cannot be cited as the aggregate sum to be secured from public and private sources in these cities during the coming fall and winter.

"In all Community Chest cities funds are being asked, with Mr. Gifford's support, for the all-round program of community welfare, as well as for primary relief needs, and the same policy is being adopted by many of the non-ches cities. The grand total for all these purposes cannot be estimated at this time as scores of community budgets are still in the making and many chests will not complete their budgets until after the first of the year, when their campaigns are held."

"Made Work" Uncertain

The association is not certain that $27,420,000 is all that will be spent for "made work." Only 29 of the 314 cities answered the query regarding this type of relief. The association presumes that the failure of many others to answer it was because of uncertainty as to the nature and extent of local plans.

Relief expenditures have been on a rapid increase this year, according to statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation. Since January, 1931, the sums spent have shown an increase of from 2 to 2½ times the amounts spent in the corresponding month of 1930.

There has been the usual seasonal decline in relief expenditures since March, but the main relief curve shows a sharp upward movement from the 1929 level in 1930, and a still sharper rise in 1931. Relief expenditures in August, 1930, were almost two and a half times as high as those in August, 1930, and nearly four times as high as those in August, 1929. In August, 1931, expenditures declined 9 per cent from the July total, but Russell Sage Foundation statisticians indicate that "lack of funds rather than reduction in need may be responsible for the August retrenchment."

These figures show that 77 per cent of the August relief funds were spent by local public departments as against 23 per cent by private agencies. This is virtually the same ratio as existed between public and private relief in August, 1930.

State and Local Programs Sponsored in Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16—Unemployment relief through public works projects in Wisconsin cities and counties, with probable state aid, has become a definite part of the state administration's program.

Announcing the results of a survey conducted by mayors and county board chairmen at his request, Gov. Philip F. La Follette revealed Wednesday that potential construction in 145 cities and 71 counties during the next five years totals $169,000,000. Of this, he estimated, approximately $129,000,000 could be undertaken within the first year.

Of the projects suggested, expenditures of $120,500,000 come under the general head of highways, while $83,000,000 of the $129,000,000 designated as a possibility for the first year is included in the same class of improvement. The Governor estimated that $45,000,000 of the first year's work would go for wages and $83,500,000 for materials, much of which is manufactured in the State.

The Legislative Interim Committee on Unemployment has considered proposals for a state fund to be distributed among the various localities in the relief of unemployment. Construction of city halls, other public buildings and highway improvements would be undertaken with more alacrity if partly financed by state aid, the legislators were told. A surtax on incomes in the higher brackets, a tax on luxuries or a tax on amusements have been proposed as means of raising a state fund.

Northwest Lumbermen Keep $3-a-Day Wage Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Sixty-five per cent of the lumber industry in the Pacific northwest is maintaining the basic wage rate of $3 a day for eight hours for common labor, an adjustment reached by representative employers and employees working together through the 4-L, an organization which has handled wage and working condition standards for the Pacific northwest lumber industry for 14 years. Mr. W. C. Ruegnitz, president of the 4-L organization, made this announcement following a survey just completed.

The remaining 35 per cent has cut wages to levels from $1.75 to $2.50. The entire active industry is working on full and part-time schedules and activity is only 35 per cent of that of the normal year, Mr. Ruegnitz stated.

Five Friends Relief Plan Recommended in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16—A building campaign which encourages the repair of homes, stores and factories, and a "Five Friends" plan of assistance were adopted for statewide promulgation at a meeting of 20 business and civic leaders of the State here under direction of the State Unemployment and Relief Commission.

Employees of the Indiana Public Utilities have requested that the "Five Friends plan" which they used last year be made state-wide, it was said. The utility employees are divided into squads of five persons each. Known as the "Five Friends" each squad looks after one needy family. If the case is such that they cannot meet it the squad reports to central headquarters which has more ample relief facilities.

Alaskan Trade Chambers Scan Employment Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 15—The American Legion has completed its registration of the unemployed in the city of Juneau. There were 199 persons registered. More than 30 had come to Juneau since last May. Most of the men were those with families, and some were Indians.

Ways and means of taking care of this unemployment situation are now under advisement of the local Chamber of Commerce and the City Council. An employment bureau will be established and the local Chamber of Commerce is advocating the levying of taxes to raise funds for public activities with the purpose of furnishing employment.

The All-Alaska Chamber of Commerce has requested action in other parts of Alaska to take care of unemployment in those areas.

'Akron' Starts Endurance Flight

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 16 (AP)—The U. S. S. Akron, world's largest airship, today began her longest and probably her final cruise before being turned over to the navy. She ship took off at 6:50 a. m., eastern standard time, for a 48-hour endurance flight that is expected to cover 2000 miles.

Although no official announcement was made as to what course the Akron would follow, it was reported she would be flown eastward. In previous test flights the ship has floated over northeastern Ohio and Lake Erie.

The present flight will fill the schedule of 100 hours of test flights required by the Government before it accepts its new $5,500,000 air leviathan from the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation.

It was understood the previous tests have indicated the Akron meets Government specifications and the ship is expected to be delivered to the navy at the Lakehurst, N. J., station next week. Navy ar Goodyear Zeppelin officials, however, have declined to announce any delivery date.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, The Wonderful Polishing Cloth, that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

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A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or come for rest and study. (Under management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter for the past 12 years.) State Maternity License. 13 Mason Terrace. Regent 1060. Asp. 6419.

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J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
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IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—or if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION—Companion or secretary to lady by young woman of refinement; free to travel; references exchanged. Write Box T-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STAMPS FOR SALE

BREAKING up large private collection, all countries except North America; perfect condition; prices one-third catalog; write, or if preferred, will arrange for personal inspection. C. SCHRADER, 8 Barclay St., New York City.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 675 Madison Ave.—Remodeled dhouse; elevator, 2 rooms, kitchenette; quiet, good taste; year preferred. See Superintendent or phone after Saturday, Regent 4-3829, GREEN.

N. Y. C., 310 West 73rd St.—Circular room, wonderful bath, light housekeeping; southern, quiet home. Susquehanna 7-9189 (LEWIS).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Crossways, modern garden, elevator apartments, 4-5-6 rooms, $80 up; cross ventilation, refrigeration; Mott Ave. and Broadway. JOSEPH D. MORRIS CO., Inc., opposite station, Far Rockaway 7-6464.

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N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

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PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Witherbee Court, Boston Post and Wynnewood Road—4 rooms, dining alcove, 2 baths; 6 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking Pelham Club grounds; fireplaces; garage; cross ventilation. On premises or telephone Pelham 1100 or Plaza 3-4300.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—Small suites; reasonable rents. 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood District near Coolidge Corner—Duplex house, lower floor 7 rooms. Tel. Asp. 0866.

EXCLUSIVE furnished and unfurnished apartments, Brookline, Brighton and Allston, Mass.; auto service. JUDSON O. ROGERS, Asp. 4347.

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NEW YORK CITY, 54th, Near Fifth—Street floor; residence; also oppertunity to serve meals to large house. Tel. Circle 7-5933.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y. 8753 111th St.—First floor, 5 rooms and bath; adjoining Christian Science church. Apply Church Office.

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APARTMENTS TO SHARE

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PACKARD LIMOUSINE—Any period or distance undertaken; terms very moderate; owner driver FORSTER, 1 West 100th St., New York City. Phone Academy 2-9176.

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

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IN CONCORD, N. H.—House cleaning or housework, by the hour. MISS MARGUERITE SARGENT, Route 4. Tel. 2448-M.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

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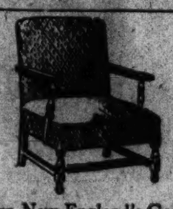

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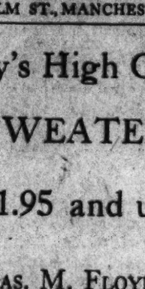

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PUTNEY

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Box 189 CATALOG ON REQUEST

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Harvest Fish
(Peprilus paru)

Where: Cape Cod to Brazil, but not abundant anywhere except around the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Distinguishing Features: Body ovate or suborbicular; the mouth is small and terminal; with sub-equal jaws; gill-membranes separate; usually one or more spines on the dorsal and ventral surfaces; caudal fin widely forked. About six inches in length; greenish above and yellow below.

Because this fish makes its annual appearance in the fall, it is known as the harvest fish. Locally the fishermen refer to it as a whiting. It is an edible fish of the rudder-fish family *(Stromateidæ)*, also called butterfish, dollarfish and lafayette.

At Norfolk, where the fish is of considerable commercial importance, it is not unusual to see hawkers crying their wares, their carts loaded with this fish, pan and scales clattering above, and fish horn active. Baltimore, Washington, and other middle Atlantic cities also have this delicious panfish in their markets.

By far the most interesting thing about this fish is its immunity to the stings of the Portuguese man-of-war, a coelenterate whose batteries of nettle cells are so numerous and so powerful that fishes of considerable size are stung and eaten. In fact some biologists maintain there is a relationship between these two types of sea creatures, possibly symbiotic in nature.

The man-of-war is really a colony of individuals working together on a sort of community basis. The pneumatophore or float is an oblong crested bladder flattened on the lower side from which are hanging the various colony members. Long filaments some 20 feet in length at times trail out and are extraordinarily extensile and contractile. These contain the nettle cells and also act as capturing organs to entwine and grasp food. Bright, iridescent blue floats shading sometimes into deep purple can be seen occasionally along the coasts of southern New England, where they are carried in the fall by the Gulf stream. Care must be exercised in picking them up, for even humans are not immune to the stings.

The individuals of the colony are chiefly red, though various parts are blue. The float contains a gas, probably oxygen, which is secreted by glands operating from the base of the float. It can be expelled at will through an air pore, and the colony may sink below the surface to rise again when the weather is calm.

Worth Knowing

A NATION-WIDE STUDY SHOWS THAT CHAIN STORE SYSTEMS GET ABOUT 17 PER CENT OF THE RETAIL BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

A Word a Day

Trousseau

Pronounced with principal accent on the second syllable, troo-so' (secondary accent on the first syllable); oo as in *food*, *o* long.

This word—applied to the bride's clothing, etc.—was incorporated into our language from the French *trousseau*, defined in Cotsgrave's French and English Dictionary (1660) as "a little trusse or bundle," a diminutive of *trousse*, "a truss, bundle." The allusion, of course, is to the small bundle of effects which the bride of yesteryear was able to carry along perhaps in the saddle behind her.

While the word is of comparatively modern use in English, 5keat points with no little amazement to *trusseaus* (undoubtedly meaning "packages") in the Ancren Riwle, about 1230.

Example: "The bride's trousseau was packed in four trunks."

Notes and Queries

Lunatick (Mrs. E. S., who asks the pronunciation of this word in Matthew 17:15)—This is an old spelling of "lunatic," and is pronounced like the modern form, *lu'-na-tik;* *u* long as in *use* (avoid *oo*), *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short.

Philistines, noumenon, suppositious (Mrs. A. H. McL.)—*Fi-lis'-tinz*, with each *i* short; *noo'-me-non*, with *oo* as in *food*, *e* as in *descend*, *o* as in *odd*; *su-poz-i-tish'-us*, with secondary stress on the second syllable and each *u* as in *circus*, *o* as in *odd*, *i* as in *it*.

What They Say

Force

"Whoever overcomes by force has only postponed the final decision."—*The Rev. Roy L. Smith.*

Home

"Home owning is more than the provision of domiciles; it goes to the roots of family life, public morals and standards of living."—*President Hoover.*

A Quotation for Today

MAKE yourself an honest man and then you will be sure there is one less rascal in the world.
—CARLYLE.

Service

Los Angeles

THE tangible value of giving service is becoming more and more evident in every line of work and business. Perhaps the work of a bill collector might be considered to offer less opportunity in this respect than most kinds of employment, and yet one man has proved that the proverbial rough-shod, threatening methods once associated with the perfidious bill collector can well be replaced, with improved results, by the service-giving method.

This man, who was out of a position and heavily in debt, had the idea one day that there must be a great many people who owed money, and that he might get a position as a bill collector.

He went to a friend who was persuaded to give him a chance in collecting some past-due accounts on a commission basis.

He called on one of these people and smilingly told him that he had come *to help him pay his bill.* He said that possibly the reason this man had not paid the debt was because he had money due him which he had been unable to collect, and that if the man would let him try to collect this money for him he could probably pay the bill in question.

In a very short time this amateur bill collector had made such a success that he was able to establish an office with several assistants.

Do You Know That—

Clothing prices are 40.2 per cent below the peak prices of 1920?

Ion Skmiton is the Greek translation of John Smith?

Twenty-one dollars a month is the enlistment pay in the United States Army?

C. F. Talman, librarian of the United States Weather Bureau, is developing an encyclopedic weather dictionary which when completed will contain about 15,000 weather terms?

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Adopts a Tree

ONE Saturday in October, the little girls of the G. O. G. Club—Rose, Violet, Daisy, Myrtle, Iris, Pansy and Lily—were staying again with Miss Joyce in the little brown cottage at Spring Hill.

Although it was October, the weather was warm, and they were all in the orchard again, glad of the shade of the apple trees. But they weren't picking or peeling or even eating apples this time. They were just thinking about all the good times that they had had there throughout the summer.

"I wonder who planted these trees," said Pansy thoughtfully, as she looked up at the green spreading branches with their rosy fruit.

"It must have been somebody long ago," said Violet, "look how big they are."

"They planted them for us," mused Lily, "but they didn't know it."

"We've had lovely times here," said Daisy.

"And haven't the apples been good!" added Myrtle.

"I'm glad they planted them," said Rose.

"Girls!" cried Iris, excitedly, "I've thought of something."

But before she could tell what it was, every one of those seven girls had thought of the same thing, and all jumped up and almost shouted together, "Let us plant a tree!"

Then they all laughed and ran into the house to talk it over with Miss Joyce.

The upshot was that that very afternoon they all took a walk with Miss Joyce to a tree nursery quite a distance away, where they saw hundreds of baby trees waiting to be adopted into somebody's garden.

The seven little girls did not have much money, but by putting all their pennies together they had 70 cents, and the nursery man said they could have the very best and biggest baby peach tree he had for 75 cents, so Miss Joyce added the other 5.

It was a tiny tree, but the nursery man showed them what it would look like when grown, and also a picture of a big peach, such as it would some day bear. Then, because he wasn't very busy just then, he dug up the little tree and said he would deliver it at once, and they might all ride home with it in his wagon. Wasn't it fun!

They didn't wait for Arbor Day to plant it, you may be sure, for the nursery man showed them how to do it right then, and helped them do it, and told them how to care for it.

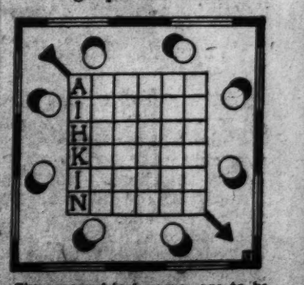
So there it is, in the garden of the little brown cottage at Spring Hill, growing into a big tree that will some day have pink blossoms in the spring and lovely yellow and red peaches in the fall. Who will eat them do you suppose?

Somebody planted a tree long ago—
We sit in its shade, you and I;
We eat of its fruit, and we think and think
As we look in its branches high.
How glad we are they planted this tree!
Let us plant one, too, now—you and me!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, at last I've solved the mystery of the barking toy dog—
But it's a pretty slick trick just the same, and this afternoon the Boss showed it to Betty Ann—
He doesn't bark at all—The Boss makes the noise with a horn he has fastened to the handle!
And every time he made the barking noise she'd squeal and giggle to beat the band!
But what amused her most was when the Boss staged a barking contest between the toy dog and me—Wow! what fun!

Geographical Puzzle



Six geographical names are to be written horizontally in the spaces provided. To help you the initial letters are given. Definitions are as follows. If you fill in the correct names you will find, by reading diagonally in the direction of the arrow, another geographical name. 1. A peninsula of Asia. 2. A village near Oxford, Eng., noted for little Norman Church. 3. A part of New York City. 4. Group of islands belonging to Japan. 5. A lake in Minnesota. 6. A state west of the Rocky Mountains.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Spain Abolishes State Church

SPAIN has decided that a privileged church is incompatible with a republican régime. In a democracy all religious beliefs should be free. There cannot be liberty of conscience if ecclesiastical authority has official backing. The separation of church and state became inevitable from the moment the monarchy disappeared. It was not without reason that in Spain, as previously in France, Roman Catholicism was confounded with the Royalist cause.

Measures involved in the formal separation of church and state brought on a Cabinet crisis and reorganization of the Government. Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora, the Prime Minister, and Señor Miguel Maura, Minister of the Interior, resigned in protest against the uncompromising manner in which the Cortes severed traditional ties, and particularly against restrictions placed on the religious orders.

The Cortes promptly established Señor Manuel Azana, Minister of War, as Premier, and it is hoped that the work of adopting remaining provisions of the new Constitution can go forward without further interruption. However, the situation is far from stable. Although the article separating church and state was passed in the Cortes by an overwhelming vote, the action has been accompanied by menacing agitation. The clerical press has resisted vigorously. Such strongholds of Roman Catholicism as Navarre and the Basque provinces threatened serious trouble, and the Roman Catholic deputies have withdrawn from the Cortes.

On the other hand, some anticlericals have conducted a campaign which might prove dangerous to law and order. It has been suggested that the Civil Guard should not endeavor to protect convents if they were attacked, and it was understood that several religious orders have organized militia. It would not be difficult in these days of excitement to make a scapegoat of the church and hold it responsible for all of Spain's difficulties.

Involved in the separation of church and state were other grave problems for the Cortes. Besides 35,000 priests who are on state pay rolls, there are 75,000 monks and nuns. Should they be expelled? Or if allowed to remain, should they be forced to give up their schools wherein are educated nearly half of those children who receive instruction? Should their wealth be confiscated? Obviously, questions of justice are here involved, and a compromise which the Socialists approved confined expulsion of religious orders to Jesuits, whom they regarded as particularly dangerous. But it would be illogical, in the opinion of Spanish Republicans, to permit the schools to be dominated by clerical influences. Secular education will therefore be adopted. Moreover, though confiscation is not envisaged, these enormously rich societies, which are believed to have accumulated no less than a third of the wealth of Spain, will be forbidden to engage in commercial pursuits or to own more than is reasonable.

The privileged financial position of the Roman Church is thus abolished, but these financial losses, from the viewpoint of the church, are of minor importance. Above all, the church loses its strategic position. It has played a considerable rôle in Spanish politics. Possibly priests and monks will continue to possess political influence, but at least that influence will be purely personal and will have no official character. It is particularly to be noted that sections of the clergy openly advocated the separation of church and state and rejoice in the exercise of ordinary citizenship.

Spain as a whole undoubtedly welcomes this release from an ecclesiastical control which has resulted in obscurantism. If Spain has remained in ignorance and has been unprogressive, some of the responsibility must fall upon the church. But there is no desire to interfere with religious convictions, and ardent supporters of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain will, it is trusted, recognize eventually that in the measures taken no legitimate activities of the church are suppressed. If in future the state shall be unfettered by the church, religion likewise will be unfettered by the state.

When the Leaves Begin to Fall

JELLY glasses in the kitchen window, rich red of wild grapes, amber of crabapple, faint mauve of quince. The tang of piccalilli and chili sauce on the air—and of burning leaves. Thin blue of wood smoke curling wispily up from the farmhouse chimney, and mist in the meadows.

All this does autumn mean, and more. Crisp, cool days with sparkling skies, hillsides ablaze. And nights, long nights with shadows dancing on the walls, shadows cast by the flickering flames of the oak logs on the fireplace. A time for books, a time for thought.

Beauty even in a gray November day when clouds glower and weep and leaves lie sodden in windrows along the fences and walls with sere stalks of September weeds rattling in the leaden breeze. Then is when one has a sense of preparing against the cold to come. Farmers hasten to get the last load of wood under the shed and to bank up the house and put on the double windows. The mowing machine down in the lower meadow must be brought up and put under cover before the first snow comes.

There is as much joy in the first snowflake as in the magical warble of the first bluebird, but one carries with it a sense of awakening, an impulse to run forth with glad shouts, a yearning for the outdoors. With the snow comes a coziness of warmth, of time for quiet evenings and full days. A new feeling of responsibility comes—and brings with it the realization that "there is no place like home."

The Quest for New Business

WHERE can new business be found? In one form or another many thousands of business people are asking this question. The apparent need for increased activity in almost every commercial line is obvious. Comparatively few, however, are looking for the answer from those apparently unpromising sources which sometimes turn out to be fertile fields yielding abundant harvests.

For example, in New York, model apartment projects have been completed or are under way, totaling $9,000,000. Expenditure of an additional $5,000,000 has just been approved, and yet another project involving $5,000,000 is awaiting approval. Nineteen million dollars' worth of building. And where is all this work? In a slum district!

While architects and builders are waiting for more Empire State and Chrysler buildings, and watching the business barometer for indications of improved activity, $19,000,000 is being spent in New York's slums to improve living conditions and to bring a measure of prosperity to hundreds of workers.

The illustration cited is the more significant when it is known that some of these projects were started from altruistic motives, but that what was initiated as philanthropy has turned out to be a profitable investment.

At this time when every effort is being strained to find new markets, new channels, and new uses for commodities, it is wise to look for opportunities to supply needs, rather than restricting one's efforts to reach only those who appear to have the ability to buy. The business man whose thought is oriented toward supplying a need—that is, toward serving—is more likely to find his own needs adequately met in cultivating that market, than the man who looks only for sound credit ratings and preferred markets.

Notwithstanding present business conditions, there are hundreds of thousands of salaried and wage-earning people who need things and services which they must buy. Many manufacturers, merchants and distributors are discovering that it is worth while to cultivate more intensively fields and classes which in the past they may have considered relatively unimportant. With the increased purchasing power of the dollar, the ability of wage-earning people to avail themselves of many things which a few months ago were more or less exclusive to people with substantial incomes has materially increased.

Restricting a Nation's Imports

THE focus of political discussion in Britain has shifted from the question of spending too much by the Government to that of spending too much by the nation. The first problem has been settled by severe and searching economies, backed up by resolute taxation. But it is recognized that that is not enough. For the nation as a whole is now for the first time importing more goods into the country than it is paying for by visible and invisible exports. It was to discover means of dealing with this major problem that the Prime Minister set up a committee of the Cabinet representative of the three political parties.

At all times the imports into Great Britain, as shown in official trade returns, exceed the visible exports. But the balance has hitherto been made up, and more than made up, by the earnings of shipping, banking, and insurance services, and by interest on oversea investments, which create British credits in foreign countries. Thus it was calculated that in 1929 the balance on the right side was £138,000,000, and in the bad year of 1930 there was still a balance of £39,000,000.

These favorable balances spread over many years have served to accumulate big foreign credits abroad which, so far as they are realizable, should preserve a margin of safety for years to come. But no nation in the position of Great Britain can view with complaisance a situation in which for the first time the balance of trade moves against it; and the fact has to be faced that this year the excess of imports over both visible and invisible exports may be as much as £50,000,000 to £60,000,000. The object of the Cabinet Committee was to find a means of restoring the balance.

Its attention, therefore, has at once been directed to the obvious, and easiest, remedy—that of checking imports. There are certain goods which must be brought into the country—wheat, raw cotton, raw wool, and many other foodstuffs and raw materials. There are many other articles which might be dispensed with altogether—such as champagne and expensive silk dresses—and others which might be manufactured at home. The attention of the committee, therefore, was directed to the total prohibition of certain luxury imports, as proposed by Mr. Runciman, and secondly to the discouragement of imports by a tariff.

Measures of this sort obviously become necessary in moments of emergency. The British people are facing up to the first problem, that of putting their domestic economy in order—cutting their coat according to the cloth. But the mere reduction of imports, however necessary for the moment, is a negative and not a positive reform. When a family is spending more than it earns, it is necessary to reduce expenditure. But if the standard of living is low, there is only one really satisfactory solution; and that is to earn more.

The problem is the same for a nation as for a family, save that it is complicated by the fact that excessive saving by one section of the nation may increase the difficulty of earning for another. The most reassuring factor in this very difficult situation is the mood of the British people themselves. The determination with which they have addressed themselves, first to the task of balancing the state budget, and next to that of balancing national imports and exports, is an earnest of their intention to increase national productivity. That, after all, is the final test.

Wage Equality for Women

EQUALIZATION of wages for men and women doing the same quality and quantity of work has been advocated by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, as a means of remedying the unemployment problem.

The key to Miss Anderson's proposal lies in her statement that in competition for positions "women are apt to be given the preference where they can do work equally well as men because of the lower wage standards in force for them."

This argument, as presented by Miss Anderson, is perhaps the strongest thus far advanced in the campaign for equal wages. Naturally, few employers are willing to pay $40 a week for work they can have done for $25. The fact that a man demanding $40 has a family to support is not usually taken into consideration by the hard-pressed business man when a woman, seeking the job, will take it at $25.

With the man and woman applicants asking an equal wage for the same position, the employer would be forced to make his choice, not on a money basis, but on actual merit. The employer could also take into consideration the applicant's need for work. The man with a family to support would naturally be chosen over a married woman who did not need employment. The assumption, of course, is not that there will be more jobs, but that they will go to those who need them most.

Miss Anderson also presents her plan as a means of keeping men's wages high by bringing those of women to the same level. If equal wages merely meant a scaling down for men, it would tend to force their wives to seek jobs, thus augmenting the influx of women into business and further breaking down the old idea of home.

There is little prospect of an early acceptance of this proposal by business in general, but it offers an argument which should certainly encourage further advances toward wage equality for women.

Mercurial Gold

THE fearmongers have been at work on the dollar. Some $500,000,000, or a tenth of America's gold reserves, was withdrawn by foreign banks in the three weeks following September 20, when Great Britain suspended gold payments. Never in history has such a tumultuous change been witnessed in ownership of the precious metal. Almost overnight it has changed the American gold problem, about which so much has been heard of late months, from one of "How can our surplus be redistributed?" to "How much can we lose?"

The new question would be answered differently even by the experts. A few weeks ago Washington looked with complacency upon the prospect of foreign recalls of $2,000,000,000 of America's $5,000,000,000 of gold. Since then the situation has altered somewhat. American hoarders as well as foreign banks are eating into the amplitude of America's gold position. Nevertheless, according to the best authorities, a considerable drain could still be accommodated without embarrassment, and if it were a good thing three weeks ago to get rid of the surplus, it is no less a good thing now.

Perhaps the outward movement has not been inspired in the way that had been anticipated. One imagined that the gold would return to Europe in response to the recovery of European self-confidence. The distrust of the dollar, reported in various centers in Europe, could be dismissed but for the light it sheds on the insensate fears that now animate international finance. These already have been well illustrated at the expense of Great Britain and Germany.

If everybody with a deposit in a bank were simultaneously to try to redeem it in gold, he would have approximately one chance in eleven of doing so, as there are about eleven times more deposits than gold reserves. Of course, a moratorium for bank payments would supervene to prohibit any from collecting. Something of the same situation obtains in the field of international banking. It is a mark of the world's financial interdependence and should evoke a sense of mutual responsibility.

No harmony in international financial relations is possible until these ties have been woven into the economic fabric instead of being used in a series of tugs of war which have pulled one currency after another off the gold standard. In other words, much of the floating supply of money should be put to work, so that it will no longer disturb international politics. The battery of financial experts who are accompanying M. Laval across the Atlantic would seem to imply that this will be one of the major items on the Franco-American agenda.

Editorial Notes

Those 1250 students who represent eighty Indian tribes at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., made a profit for the institute of $14,958 from 200 acres of land farmed by the Indian boys, while the girls canned 4000 gallons of tomatoes during the year and baked 975 loaves of bread daily, which is setting a fine example of ability and thrift for the "pale-face" boys and girls.

Rafael Sabatini, author of romantic novels about adventurous figures of bygone centuries, admits he would rather live in the modern world, because as he says, "People are happier today." May it not be that today is equally glamorous to those with eyes to see and that the greatest adventurers now are those engaged in making people happy?

The French on the Riviera have met English-speaking patrons more than half way as to languages. When they adopted "lunch," making it into the verb "luncher," they made it mean to partake of a sumptuous repast.

The Manchurian Triangle

This is the first of two articles outlining the background of the Manchurian situation.

By H. B. Elliston

WHENEVER an incident such as the present Sino-Japanese dispute brings Manchuria into world affairs, the question is immediately asked: "What is Japan doing in Manchuria?" One has to turn back many pages of confused history in order to find the answer.

* * *

Manchuria was not originally an integral part of China. In the Orient one still speaks of China Proper, meaning the area within the Great Wall, and extramural China, or the area outside. Manchuria is beyond the Great Wall. It is the homeland of the Manchu people, a disappearing race, whose chieftains in 1644 conquered China. Its relation toward China then became not unlike the position of Hanover when the Elector George became George I of England. The Manchu emperors in Peking kept this vast region, as large as Texas and New Mexico combined, as a private hunting ground, forbidden to foreign, but particularly Chinese, settlement.

Imperial restrictions gradually relaxed, but not completely until 1905, by which time, however, the Russian soldiery had practically overrun the Manchu domain. The mark of the Muscovite appears all over north Manchuria today; one would think from the look of the towns and countryside, indeed, that one were in Russia.

Russian aggression in Manchuria formed part of a deep-laid scheme of expansion, to understand which is to understand the central plank of Tsarist policy in the nineteenth century. North Manchuria is a great salient bulging across the path of a direct all-Russian route between Moscow and Vladivostok. In the late '90's Count Witte persuaded China to allow Russia to build a railway through north Manchurian territory as part of the great Trans-Siberian system. This Manchurian link was the Chinese Eastern Railway.

From Harbin, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, Russia also built a line direct to Dalny, now Dairen, at the tip of the Liaotung peninsula of south Manchuria, the whole system having the shape of the letter "T." When the southern line arrived at Dairen, the goal of Russian policy in winning a warm-water outlet on the Pacific had been achieved. Before this day arrived, however, Russia had to overcome Japanese opposition.

* * *

The lumbering shadow which the Russian Bear cast over the Japan Sea filled Japan with apprehension. She herself entertained aspirations to gain a foothold on the Asiatic mainland. But China, working hand in glove with Russia, tried to block Japan, and in 1895 the two countries came to blows, as a result of which China lost her vassal, Korea, and would have lost the Liaotung peninsula but for pressure from the powers, at the instigation of Russia. It was after this war that Russia revealed her true interest in saving this strip of land for China by obtaining the lease herself. The Russian Bear had secured another window, in addition to that at Vladivostok, to overlook Japan.

Japan bided her time, and in 1905, with the aid of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, succeeded in pushing back the Russian advance. As the prize of this war Japan got what had been denied her in 1895, a lease of Liaotung, which this time meant the transfer of the Russian leases. She also truncated the Russian "T" of the Manchurian railways, taking 750 miles up to Changchun, now called the South Manchuria Railway, and leaving Russia with the crossbar and a short support, totaling 1100 miles, and still called the Chinese Eastern Railway. Ever since, Japan has been intent on improving the foothold she thus gained, as, for instance, in 1915, when the railway and other leases were extended to ninety-nine years.

Unlike the general run of pioneers, the Chinese type requires others to develop the forms of organization before he will venture abroad, and then he knows no equal in enterprise. Russia provided these means in Manchuria. Japan improved them. She did more—she insured them. Under the Treaty of Portsmouth, later confirmed by China, Japan is allowed to keep about 15,000 troops along the South Manchuria Railway. These have kept Chinese civil strife from seeping through the Great Wall into Manchuria. The way was therefore open to Chinese settlement. Escaping from persecution, farmers flocked to this new world, the influx of late years having sometimes approached a million a year. Migrations on such a scale, unparalleled in modern movements of the kind, have given the Chinese 90 per cent of Manchuria's present population.

Gone is the Manchu title to Manchuria. The claim is sometimes expressed in the isolated Manchu colonies that one sees all the way from Peiping north into Manchuria. I have myself heard the Manchus complain as bitterly about Chinese aggression as the Chinese do about Japanese aggression. But in virtue of numbers, apart from other claims, Manchuria is now part of China, and is recognized as such by the powers, including Japan. At the Washington Conference a policy as old as John Hay's Secretaryship was formalized in the Nine-Power Pact which promised to safeguard the territorial integrity of China, by which the powers also meant Manchuria.

* * *

Of late years a new nationalism has developed in China among students and officials. It has not yet reached down to the people. Under the Sun Yat-sen scheme of government the half million or so nationalist élite, organized in the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, act as the people's "tutors," teaching them love of country. For the bulk of the Chinese people are familistic, not nationalistic, and at present are interested in one thing only, namely, peace, no matter whether it comes to them under the auspices of their own rulers or of foreigners. Mr. Willis J. Abbot provided a case in point in a recent article from the Orient in The Christian Science Monitor when he gave the figures of the Chinese infiltration into Japanese-leased territory in Manchuria. Another illustration occurred during the Russo-Chinese trouble of two years ago. The Chinese farmers in north Manchuria, instead of fighting the Russian invaders, hailed them as deliverers from the oppression of local chieftains.

One result of nationalism in Manchuria is particularly interesting in connection with the present dispute. The Chinese pioneer has turned railway builder, with designs not only on the Russian and Japanese positions in Manchuria, but on Mongolia as well. Nearly a thousand miles of purely Chinese lines have been built in Manchuria. They are pushing Chinese settlement into the great grasslands of Mongolia. After the railway builder has come the Chinese farmer, who, quickly turning over the rich steppe, has made it extraordinarily productive. Ask a Mongol prince who is the aggressor in Mongolia and he would be at a loss to choose between two people who are self-confessed victims of aggression, namely, the Chinese and the Russians.

In building these railroads in south Manchuria, China has allegedly violated an agreement with Japan not to "parallel" the South Manchuria Railway, but this dispute has not stopped Chinese railway building. In 1924, Chinese nationalism scored another victory. By agreement with the U. S. S. R. it reduced the Russian ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway to half ownership. Not content with this achievement, the Chinese succeeded two years ago in ejecting the Russian administration of the line, an act which brought into north Manchuria a sufficient body of Russian troops to persuade the local Chinese officials to return to the status quo ante. The act came into world prominence as the first occasion for the invocation of the Kellogg pact.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Religion in a Period of Depression

WHAT can religion do in a period of depression? First of all, it may refuse to be depressed! Churches may reduce their budgets, funds may diminish, and all the irritating and discouraging elements of financial worry may assail the church. But the church is more than its finances. Christians ought to be able to see something more in life than the gloom of Wall Street. A financial depression ought to be a call to religious faith.

And religion ought to be a minister of sanity and hope. God has not forsaken his world because men have lost paper profits. Nature is doing the best it can for man, and it is time that men act sensibly and hopefully. We have discovered that the world is not as disintegrated as we thought. Poverty, like prosperity, is not national. The church has the great opportunity of driving home the fact of human solidarity and the community of human needs. When men are creditors and debtors one to another, they need to learn that they are also brothers.

The church has the opportunity of showing that civilization must recognize the worth of human beings if it is to succeed. It has no special economic or political program, but it does have in the gospel a power of God unto salvation to those who believe it. At the heart of this message is the fact that God will certainly help men who are brotherly to find an intelligent expression of their brotherliness. We are something more than a world of material wants and animal instincts. Let the church bring God to the world and believe that all things will work together for those who love their God. Faith, hope, and love—let the church be the herald of these in a day when credit shrinks, hope weakens, and love is not always seen to be the greatest treasure in the world!—*Dean Shailer Mathews, in the Church Federation Bulletin.*

Mayoral Dignity

A MAYOR and his dignity are soon parted. Men are not born mayors, but achieve mayoralty, after years of private life during which it is difficult to practice dignity without incurring an unpopularity which those who are resolved to wield a mace cannot risk. And time, which spares so little, puts such a sharp term to the life of a mayor that he may almost be compared, in this one respect, with the insect creation. So it comes about that mayors during their glorious year must be very careful never to forget who they are but not to remember who they were and will be again. If they seem to strut somewhat and to finger their golden chains with evident fondness, it is because their office is not, and never has time to become, a sort of second nature. In a word, mayors must be careful, for their duties include a great many activities in which dignity is easily compromised. They are expected to take part, briefly perhaps but prominently, in all sorts of athletic contests, all sorts of meals, and all sorts of merrymaking. And the enemies, which they, like all men in great places, are compelled to reckon with, will watch them narrowly, hoping to see them pass the boundary between dignified amiability and indecorous fun, and to slip from the sublime to the ridiculous.

All this is known to the Mayor of Auxerre. To be invited to a local fair is natural enough, and to wander among the sideshows approving the enjoyment of ordinary mortals is one thing. To take part in the amusements is another, and to ride on the roundabout while preserving the dignity of the office is to tempt Providence. The Mayor's enemies hoped to lure him on to the roundabout, and to persuade him to ride there, not on a manly horse but on a bright cow, as a sign of sympathy with neighboring farmers. Then, said the enemies to themselves, chuckling, we will conceal photographers and take pictures, and ridicule, which is always fatal to politicians in France, will drive this Mayor from public life and prevent him from ever becoming President of the Republic. But the Mayor saw the photographers and refused the cow, and explained to the disappointed public the dark scheme which his penetration had pierced. Everyone who has seen "Dick Whittington" knows what enemies mayors arouse, and the smaller the town the fiercer the enmity. Had the Mayor just refused to mount the roundabout without explaining why, he might have been thought inhuman and above the common joys, and the sort of man who could not be trusted to understand that paying rates ranks low among the pleasures of life. Or he might have been thought arrogant, like the very rich men who only ride on private roundabouts, behind the high walls of their parks. So he did well to explain and to show the people what a vigilant eye their Chief Magistrate possesses. The Bishop of Rum-ti-Poo was placed in very much the same predicament and was the forerunner of democratic politicians in his attempt to combine friendly gayety with the dignity of leadership. By his firm refusal to land, his leg supported in his hand, he laid down the guiding principle that it is safer for public men to take no risks, because, though it is a grave handicap to be thought chilly and remote, to be thought a buffoon is altogether fatal.—*The Times* (London).

Mr. Shaw in Russia

MR. SHAW has plainly enjoyed himself in Russia—even more than he did in Italy. Judging from his confidences to a reporter at Berlin, it was a case of "roses, roses all the way" in Russia, and since he was only a visitor and not a resident, the rosy hue is not likely soon to be washed out of his speeches and writings. But what is it gives this color to his impressions? Why does he like Russia and why was he attracted by Fascism? What is that they have in common which appeals to the least English of our Irish writers? Mr. Shaw is a confirmed authoritarian; he loves "laying down the law," and there are no countries where this is done more thoroughly than in Russia and Italy. Because he has always been a Socialist on account of his dislike of muddle, he naturally prefers Russia to Italy, for it is easier for a Socialist of fifty years' standing to swallow Communism, which is Socialism run riot, than Fascism, which is at best only a "doctored" Syndicalism. But the fact that Mr. Shaw makes an enthusiastic visitor does not mean that he would necessarily make a satisfactory resident, as by this time the rulers of Russia are probably quite aware. One short visit is enough to give an impression of the gigantic tidiness which will be Russia; it is not enough to reveal the vast disorder that is the Russia of today. Of course the chaos of today is not in the main the fault of the Communists, while it certainly adds to the merit of their undertaking to make Russia the land of reasoned economy. But certainly it would get on Mr. Shaw's nerves and lead him to say sharp things which, in turn, would get on Stalin's nerves. And then Russia would rapidly cease to be a hospitable country to "G. B. S." Mr. Shaw has probably often wished that he could do for us what Stalin does for the Russians; but it would be a very different matter if Stalin were to do to Shaw what he has already done to Trotsky. —*Manchester Guardian.*